



The Antiquary.



SEPTEMBER, 1898.

Notes of the Month.

THE recent annual meeting of the Royal Archæological Institute, at Lancaster, appears to have been a very successful one, the fine weather which prevailed throughout adding in no small degree to the comfort and pleasure of the members who attended it. As a special account appears on another page, there is no need for us to say more about it here. The meeting of the British Archæological Association seems also to have been a satisfactory one. Peterborough was its centre, and the neighbourhood including Stamford, Burleigh House, Crowland, and other places, were visited. We learn with great regret that the members found that the ancient and very fine tithe barn near Peterborough, so well known to antiquaries, had recently been demolished. Stamford naturally afforded (with Burleigh House) a number of points of interest. Perhaps, too, the fact that the main line of railway misses Stamford has helped it to preserve, more than most other towns of its size, the old-world character which it still possesses, and which, independently of its antiquities, strikes most visitors. At St. Mary's Church the members met with some amount of rebuff, but as we do not know all the particulars we forbear to comment on the occurrence. Altogether the meeting is pronounced to have been a very successful one.

As we observed last month, a good deal of curiosity was felt as to how the Association would hit it off with the Dean of Peterborough who had undertaken to show the members round his cathedral. According to the ac-

counts in the newspapers, the Dean was reported to have described the opponents of the so-called "restoration" as "ignorant persons." This drew from the *Athenæum* a short but pithy paragraph, whereupon Mr. H. J. Dukinfield Astley, one of the secretaries, wrote in reply:

As one who was present, and heard the remarks made by the Dean of Peterborough before the members of the British Archæological Association . . . I should like to point out that the Dean's reference to "ignorant persons" was not in any way understood to be of general application, but only as implying that many of those who had criticised his action and that of the late Mr. Pearson, then architect of the cathedral, were ignorant of the special features which made the plan proposed by Mr. Pearson, and carried out as regards the north-west gable and arch by the Dean and Chapter, the only feasible one for dealing with the west front. As the Dean explained it, the west wall consisted of some 2 feet of solid stone facing, and some 14 inches of solid stone backing, the intermediate space, originally filled with rubble and concrete, having become mere dust. This he proved by ocular demonstration. The remaining stonework was totally unable to support the weight of the roof and walls, and was fast falling outwards.

What was to be done? The idea of driving a tunnel between the facing and backing stones and building up the interior could not possibly have been carried out. It only remained to do what had been done with the north gable, and what it is hoped to do, when funds permit, with the whole west front—viz., pull down and re-erect. Out of 2,006 stones taken down, only 116 were found unfit to be re-used, and only 7 stones in the face of the actual north arch are new. It is the same gable, but strong instead of weak, and this is what it is hoped the whole west front will be in time.

Without expressing any opinion as to the relative merits of the rival plans, several members of the Association, architects, and more than one an F.S.A., felt bound to say that Mr. Pearson's plan seemed "justified by results."

On the whole it seems to us that the Dean distinctly scored off the Association. As for ourselves, we entirely demur to the statement that the new gable "is the same gable." It is nothing of the kind. It is a modern building, although composed of most of the stones of the old one.

Burnswark, or Birrenswark, in Dumfriesshire, is being explored, and the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland has made a commencement. Burnswark is a well-known hill, about 900 feet high, whose characteristic and bold

outline is recognisable from great distances, not only in Scotland but in Cumberland and Northumberland. From it the unlucky James V. watched his army passing into England in that invasion which was so effectually checkmated by the rout of Sollom—afterwards miscalled Solway—Moss. It is one of the claimants to the honours of the site of the great tenth-century battle of Brunanburh which one ancient authority styles Brunewerce. Doubts have been rather faintly urged on the Roman character of the two large earthen camps, one on each side of the hill. The spade is a fair umpire, and its decisions beyond appeal. A result different from that of Birrens would, however, be a great surprise. Alleged tradition, and that not of yesterday, has gone so far as to manufacture an "Agricola's well" within the entrenchment of the better preserved or south-eastern camp.



We alluded recently to the formation of the new "London Topographical Society." We have since received from Mr. Bernard Gomme, the assistant secretary of the society, a copy of a volume entitled *Illustrated Topographical Record of London*. Mr. Bernard Gomme, in sending the volume, points out that the subject has greatly widened since the late Topographical Society of London ceased its work some years ago. He adds that the publication now issued has been furnished from material got together by the defunct society, and that the newly-founded society has sufficient material in hand for another such issue. The drawings published in the *Illustrated Topographical Record* are exceedingly useful. They are clearly and accurately drawn, and place on permanent record, for all time, many picturesque bits of old London which have already passed, and are so rapidly passing out of existence at the present time. We can conceive of few pieces of work more useful than that of the society, and we have much pleasure in again drawing attention to it, and inviting antiquaries to assist with their support, and by becoming members. As we printed the prospectus of the society in the *Antiquary* for July, we need only add that the address of the hon. secretary is Warwick House, 8, Warwick Court, Gray's Inn, W.C.

Mr. Alex. Napier, of Wishaw, has lately found some sculptured stones of no little interest in the old churchyard at Cambusnethan. While searching in and around the churchyard for botanical specimens, he observed several carved stones, and lying half buried was one which specially attracted his attention. The stone is 27 inches high, 16½ inches broad at the base and 14½ inches at the top. In the centre there is a carving of four legs, and these are arranged so as to form a square. Underneath this, and standing 9½ inches from the ground, is a group of four figures, which Mr. Napier took to represent the Crucifixion, the fourth figure presumably being a sitting soldier. At the top is some interlacing knot-work. Both sides of the stone seem to be similar in design, but it is broken and somewhat defaced. Mr. Napier had the stones cleaned and then photographed. These photographs, together with several drawings of other old gravestones, on which are carved swords and other symbolic figures, he sent to Mr. Romilly Allen, who replied: "The cross shaft at Cambusnethan is quite new to me, and is, as far as I am aware, an unpublished example. It is certainly pre-Norman, and from the similarity of the key pattern to those on some of the Welsh crosses—i.e., at Margam, Glamorgan-shire—it is possibly of early date, when Strathclyde was Welsh. The figure-subject is not the Crucifixion, and it is not intended for the three children in the fiery furnace. I am unable to suggest any explanation."



The Bishop of Bristol held a conference on August 8 with the vicar and churchwardens of Malmesbury and the mayor of the borough on the subject of the abbey church. The unanimous opinion was that the ancient fabric must be taken in hand without delay. The work naturally divides itself into three heads: (1) To make quite sound the fabric of the six bays of the nave which form the parish church; (2) to make the interior more dignified as a place of worship; and (3) to protect the ruined part as far as possible from further decay. The first and third of these may be regarded as of national interest and importance; the second is more of the nature of local work.

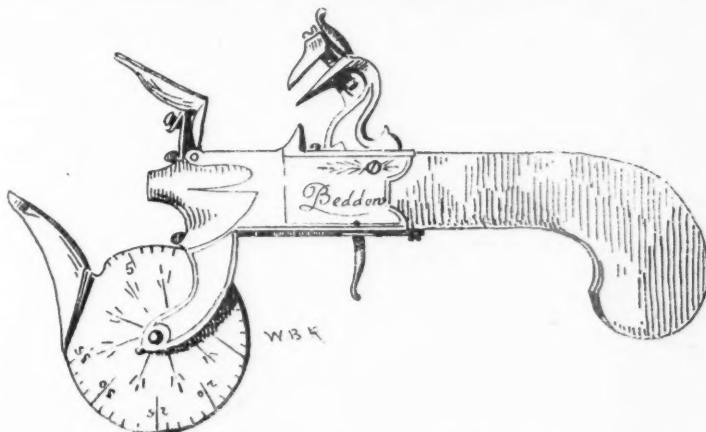
The ruins are the result of accident before

the Reformation. The central tower fell in consequence of a very lofty and heavy spire being placed upon it in the later Middle Ages, and only the west and north arches of the tower and a small part of the transept walls are now left. At the west end the north half of the great western façade, and the north side of the three western bays of the nave, fell long ago. The southern half of the façade and the south walls of the three western bays remain fairly complete; but decay has, it is believed, set in to such an extent that the ruins will not long remain as they are if they are not attended to. We are glad to learn that there was an agreement of opinion at the conference against proposing

accompanying illustration has been made. He says:

"I send a sketch of a pistol powder-tester (for such I have always believed it to be) which I have in my collection of antiquities. Unlike the one illustrated and described in the *Antiquary* of this month (August), mine has a hammer and trigger, as well as a more perfect flash-pan. The lock and dial are of nicely-finished brass, and the lock-plate bears the name of 'Beddow.' This little instrument, which I have sketched as though just fired, measures exactly 6 inches."

Mrs. H. Lewes-Gibbs, of Elm Hurst, Stratford-on-Avon, also sends a sketch of one in her possession. She says:



POWDER-TESTER PISTOL IN THE POSSESSION OF MR. W. B. REDFERN.

to undertake two other works which have often been suggested, namely (4) to build out a chancel to the east; and (5) to rebuild the three western bays of the nave.

The Bishop, who is a vice-president of the Society of Antiquaries, has undertaken to obtain a preliminary survey of the fabric from an antiquarian point of view, to be followed eventually by a complete report.



The note in the *Antiquary* for August as to Mr. Wallis's pistol with dial has brought us several letters and sketches of three others, together with, in each case, an explanation of the use of these articles. Mr. W. B. Redfern, of Cambridge, has kindly sent us a drawing of one in his possession, from which the

"I have in my collection of curiosities a 'flint-lock powder éprouvette,' the name given to me for it by the late Sir Vivian Majendie. He told me that mine was the first he had ever seen, and until the one, a sketch of which you give in this month's *Antiquary*, I have never heard of another."

Mr. H. F. Napper, of Lokers Lodge, Loxwood, near Billingshurst, Sussex, gives still further information on the subject. He says:

"For the information of Mr. Wallis, the 'singular instrument' of which he sends you a sketch is a gunpowder tester, and I send you a rough sketch of another of my own, but more complete, with a flint-and-steel lock; and this, when I was a boy, was in use to try

the strength of powder then obtained from the mills in small barrels. But about the time when I began to shoot at young rooks with a flint-and-steel gun—say 1828—a better sort of sporting powder was introduced, contained in canisters, and after this the testers were not much used. On my instrument the dial is on the other side of the disk, and is marked 5, 10, 15, 20."

Mr. Thomas Seymour, of Oxford, also writes, while these Notes are passing through the press: "I have recently acquired a pistol with dial similar to that sketched in the *Antiquary* this month. I believe these instruments were used for testing the strength of gunpowder. I am, however, unable to assign the date of use, but presume they were made circa 1720."

The interesting communication from Mr. Napper actually fixes the fact of such powder-testers having been in use within the recollection of persons still living. We are grateful to all our correspondents for their information. A little time longer and the use of these powder-testers might have entirely passed out of memory. At so rapid a pace have things changed during the century now drawing to its close, that objects acquire a quasi-antiquarian character almost within the lifetime of those who made them.

The Cardiff Museum is, under the fostering care of its curator, Mr. John Ward, F.S.A., gradually acquiring an important position as the National Museum of Wales. Mr. Ward has sent us the seventh number of *The (Cardiff) Public Library Journal* for July. We learn from it that the museum has lately received several additions of local importance. Among the recent donations are a number of flint implements, potsherds, etc., from a grave-mound at Ystradfellte, South Breconshire, presented by Mr. T. Crosbee Cantrell, of the Geological Survey, and Mr. James Mathews, of Plas-y-darren, jointly. This mound, which was a bowl-shaped heap of stones, was opened by the former gentleman last year, and its investigation proved that the pyre had been erected on the spot, and that so thoroughly had the fire done its work that only the most meagre traces of burnt bone remained. The flint implements have also passed through the fire, but whether

they were worn or used by the deceased, or were thrown on the pyre by the mourners, is not clear. There are, however, good reasons for thinking that many of the accompaniments of these ancient burials were specially made for funeral purposes and not for use. One of these implements is a dagger-like knife of beautiful shape, almost exactly like the one illustrated in Sir John Evans's *Stone Implements* (first edition), Fig. 266. It is about $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and nowhere thicker than about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. It is a wonderful example of prehistoric chipping. The interesting feature is that the carbonized discolorations of the bindings of the handle remain. The potsherds appear to belong to a "food-vessel" of the type frequently associated with Neolithic and Bronze Age burials.

Of similar local importance are several donations of flint implements (mostly arrow-points and scrapers) and flakes, collected from Merthyr-Mawr Warren, between Newton Nottage and Ogmore Castle, Glamorgan, by the donors, Mr. W. Riley of Brigend, Mr. Nicholl of Merthyr Mawr, and Captain E. P. Brooker, R.E. The "warren" is a tract of blown sand from the Bristol Channel, about three square miles in extent. The implements were found upon the original surface where denuded of the sand, and thus appear to be older than the sand-dunes. Mr. Tiddiman (H.M. Geological Survey) seems to have been the first to call attention to the prevalence of these implements in the region, and other gentlemen besides those named above have been investigating and collecting them. It may, therefore, be confidently expected that the museum collection of these local "finds" will be thoroughly representative.

Among a large number of fossils, flint implements, etc., presented by Mrs. David of Llandaff, is a bronze axe which bears a label to the effect that it was found during quarrying operations in the Great Wood at St. Fagans, near Cardiff. In the museum are several similar axes found at Coed Mawr (Anglice "Great Wood"), St. Fagans, in 1850; while Sir John Evans describes another in his *Ancient Bronze Implements* as

having been found in Great Wood, St. Fagans, during the construction of the Great Western Railway in 1849. As all these axes appear to have never been used, it is probable they relate to the same hoard, and were part of the stock-in-trade of some prehistoric trader.

While the salmon fishermen were hauling a shot on the "Reekit Lady" station, situated between Mugdrum Island and Newburgh, in Scotland, they caught in their net a sword of bronze in a good state of preservation. It is supposed to belong to the later Bronze Age, the blade being leaf-shaped. The extreme end of the hilt plate has been broken or worn off, and its extreme length is $24\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The bronze rivets in the handle are still intact. The blade, which measures 2 inches in breadth at the hilt, gradually tapers to $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch, and then spreads out to $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches, then tapering towards the point. This is the second sword which has been found during the past ten years, the other having been found on the north side of Mugdrum Island. It was of a different shape, and measured over 30 inches in length.

Mr. Thomas Seymour, of Oxford, writes to say, with reference to the steelyard weight found at Oxford, and figured in the *Antiquary* for April from a photograph sent by him that he has received several letters on the subject. Mr. Albert Hartshorne has written to him to say that the weight is a thirteenth-century weight for wool, and bears the arms of Richard, Earl of Cornwall, King of the Romans, who is said to have had some sort of an impost granted to him on wool. Mr. Hartshorne is of opinion that it has nothing in common with weights of the fifteenth century, which are of a different shape. Mr. Seymour adds: "I am collecting and making notes with reference to these objects, and hope at some future time to print the same." Perhaps some of our readers can help him in his researches.

The *Times* of July 29, under the heading of "An Ancient Custom," states that in accordance with annual custom at this time of year, the First Commissioner of Works has issued to the Lord Mayor, warrants addressed to the Keeper of Bushey Park for the killing and

delivery of a number of fat bucks of this season. To the Sheriffs three bucks will be delivered, and to the Recorder, Chamberlain, Town Clerk, Common Serjeant, and Remembrancer one buck each. In December of each year warrants for does of similar number are presented to the same functionaries. The custom dates from the times of the ancient civic hunts, and the first charter extant, under date of 1101, refers to the privileges which the ancestors of the then citizens enjoyed. So that the practice was of a still earlier period. A venison warrant dated 1428, and preserved in the British Museum, bears the signatures of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and six other members of the Privy Council.

As we have observed on former occasions, one of the lesser of the local societies, the Bradford Historical and Antiquarian Society, sets an excellent example of energetic zeal in the pursuits of the objects for which it was founded which might well be copied by other of the larger and more influential societies. At the end of July it visited Richmond, where the castle, the parish church, and Easby Abbey were inspected by some seventy of its members, and a couple of papers read on matters relating to the West Riding. Not content with this, the August Bank Holiday was utilized for a four days' visit to Furness Abbey, Cartmel, etc., the hydropathic establishment at Grange-over-Sands forming the headquarters of the members. Even the Sunday was made use of, the Vicar of Cartmel showing the members round his church at the conclusion of the morning service. The society is really deserving of all possible praise for the energy it displays. We hope, however, that as its members are led to appreciate more thoroughly the study of the past, they may, perhaps, be induced to abandon a little of the picnic element, which is rather to the fore in their outings, and produce a larger amount of solid work of standard value in the field of archæology.

The *Athenæum* complains that "the ecclesiastical authorities of Wakefield are again pushing forward the scheme for adding an anomalous eastern appendage to the interesting old parish church, which, if they have

their way, will owe its destruction to its having been raised to cathedral dignity. If the people of the West Riding want a better cathedral, by all means let them build one. What we protest against is the destruction of the present church to make way for it. There are many other sites as good. But surely, if anything is to be done, the first step should be the endowment of a Chapter. Architecturally the distinction between a cathedral and a parish church is the choir provided for the use of the Chapter. There is no Chapter at Wakefield; but the excuse for the proposed work is to make a choir. The result of the present design will be to render the building unfit either for parochial or capitular use. It will be neither a chancel nor a choir. But perhaps the Archdeacon-Vicar of Wakefield and those who are working with him do not know the difference. We have met men of higher ecclesiastical rank in the same state of ignorance."



The volume of the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland* for the session 1895-96 (volume xxx.) has reached us, and affords, as usual, much solid food for digestion. The most important portion of the volume is that which deals with the excavations at Birrens, and the inscriptions found there. This occupies about 120 pages of the 426 which compose the volume, and it is freely illustrated with plans and plates, as well as figures in the letterpress. Besides it, there are several other papers of no little value on various matters. The following is a complete list of all the papers contained in the volume:

1. "Notice of Four Contracts or Bonds of Fosterage," by Mr. Alex. O. Curle.
2. "Notes on Ancient Structures in the Islands of Seil and Luing, and in the Garbh Island," by Mr. W. I. Macadam.
3. "Notice of a Casket of Amenhotep II. (xviii. Dynasty, circa 1430 B.C.) in the Scottish National Museum of Antiquities," by Professor Flinders Petrie.
4. "Some Notes on Sir William de Aldeburgh," by Mr. Joseph Bain. [This paper raises some curious questions for Yorkshire antiquaries to settle.]
5. "Notice of a Burial Cist found on the Farm of Magdalen's, Kirkton, on the Estate of Balmuir near Dundee," by Mr. R. N. Kerr.

6. "Notice of an Early Inscribed Mural Monument and of an Undescribed Sculptured Stone Preserved in the Parish Church of Tealing, Forfarshire," by Mr. A. Hutcheson.

7. "The Masters of Work to the Crown of Scotland, with Writs of Appointment," by Rev. R. S. Mylne.

8. "Traces of River Worship in Scottish Folk-lore," by Mr. J. M. Mackinlay.

9. "Account of the Excavation of Birrens."

10. "Notice of Remarkable Groups of Archaic Sculpturings in Dumbartonshire and Stirlingshire," by Mr. John Bruce.

11. "Note on the Proclamation for Disarming of the Highlands in 1746," by Mr. A. H. Millar.

12. "Note as to the Recovery (and Contents) of Three Volumes of the MS. Collections of Scottish Antiquities of the late Robert Riddell," by Mr. A. G. Reid.

13. "Notes on St. Anthony's Chapel, near Edinburgh, with Views and Plans," by Mr. F. R. Coles.

14. "Preliminary Notice of the Seals of the Royal Burghs of Scotland," by Mr. J. Urquhart.

15. "Note on 'Chesters,' a Fort near Drem," by Mr. J. H. Cunningham.

16. "Notes on the Fortified Site on Kaines Hill," by Mr. F. R. Coles.

17. "Notes on the Record Room of the City of Perth," by Mr. David Marshall.

18. "Notes on the Discovery and Exploration of a Circular Fort on Dunbuie Hill, near Dumbarton," by Mr. A. Millar.

19. "Notes on a Helmet Found on Ancrum Moor, on Helmets, and on a Stone Axe from New Guinea," by Professor Duns.

20. "An Examination of Original Documents on the Question of the Form of the Celtic Tonsure," by Bishop Dowden.

21. "'The Prayer Bell' in the Parish Church of Elgin," by Mr. A. H. Dunbar.

22. "Rude Bone Pins of Red-deer Horn, from County Sligo," by Colonel Wood-Martin and Mr. E. C. Rotheram.

23. "Note on a Deposit of Flints Worked into Leaf-shape found at Bulwark, Old Deer, Aberdeenshire," by Dr. Joseph Anderson.

24. "Note on a Bronze Sword found at Inverbroom, Ross-shire," by Dr. Joseph Anderson.

25. "An Archæologist's Study of the Admiralty Islanders," by Sir A. Mitchell; and
 26. "The Fall of Iron-age Man into the Stone Age," by Sir A. Mitchell.



Ramblings of an Antiquary.

BY GEORGE BAILEY.

IRCHESTER AND MEARS-ASHBY.

THE Day of Doom was a very favourite subject for wall-painting, and the remains of such pictures were to be seen in more than a hundred churches. The two we here submit were taken from All Saints' Church, Mears-

below it a kneeling figure with a nimbus to the head, holding something like a book pressed against his breast. Next we saw a female in a brown dress with wide sleeves; two other persons, partly nude, were clasping her round the neck, and below at her feet there was a person in grave-clothes, who appeared to have come out of a grave close by, the stone of which stood at its edge, and there were two or three lines which probably were what remained of outlines of other stones belonging to the grave. Then in the corner below was one of those large boats with curious-headed prows, such as are often seen in illuminated Norman and Saxon manuscripts; a nude figure of a man was at the helm, and the boat was full of people being conveyed across the dark river to perdition. Nothing more could be made out on that side except remains of a grassy background. On the right-hand side, just



FIG. 1.

Ashby, and Irchester, in Northamptonshire. The latter, Fig. 1, is the most perfect; our drawing was made in 1895, and shows what we could then see by the aid of a good glass. In the centre there had been the figure of the Almighty, then in a fragmentary condition, but indicating a large central figure. Seen on the left was the stem of a tree, and

above the head of the large figure, there was seen the outlines of a scroll and part of a figure; below these were two persons coming up out of graves, several gravestones, and a person seated on a throne, which we took to represent the second person of the Trinity. Then below these a number of people being received into a large church, and they are wel-

comed by a person (St. Peter, no doubt, but his keys are obliterated) standing within the door, who extends a hand to one of them.—The painting over the chancel arch in the Guild Chapel at Stratford-on-Avon had also a large building, into which the blessed were being received by St. Peter, which appears to have been very similar to that here represented, but it was much more perfect when Mr. Fisher copied it in 1804 than this is.—Some windows and part of an arcade of statues could be seen above, and below these a person was seen in a coffin, and a person rising from a grave and seen coming out of one of the cloths in which people were formerly buried, which was tied at the head and feet, giving much the appearance of a large fish ready for boiling. There are some very perfect representations of these carved in marble and lying on a tomb in Fenny-Bentley Church in Derbyshire.

It is strange how differently the same objects appear to different minds, for we suspect it is more owing to the mind than the eye that they arise. For instance, Mr. R. Ram, writing in the *Builder* in 1891, describes this painting in very different terms to what it appears to be in our drawing; and, what makes it more remarkable, he assisted in uncovering the picture. Writing of what he saw on the right of the spectator, he says there "were several figures with a rope dragging a sort of truck, this truck being full of male figures: their destination was plainly in sight and well alight." Now nothing of this can be seen; true, there are two or three lines beside an open grave, but the tramcar and its occupants have vanished. There is a large boat full of people, but no tramcar full of "male figures" that we could discover. "Angels with trumpets" are also said to have been visible near the central figure. Angels were adjuncts to such pictures, and in the very remarkable Doom at Lutterworth in Leicestershire they might be seen blowing trumpets; and another curious feature of that picture was that a number of bones were seen flying through the air as if to adjust themselves to their own special frames, in which it differs from those we have met with up to this time. There are certainly no angels with trumpets to be seen now in the painting under notice. We have

noticed, when making the drawings for these articles, that it would be quite easy to be deceived by stains and broken places in the plaster to fancy them to be a variety of objects, and so produce something purely imaginary; and in writing descriptions of such paintings, one who has seen a number of them in different places is apt to trust to the memory, and thus may introduce bits seen elsewhere. To avoid this we have all along found it necessary to make written notes on the spot, and have perhaps erred on the side of leaving out doubtful stony patches in our drawings rather than give any play to the imagination, because we have found how soon that faculty runs away with us, and lands us in dreamland. That seems to have been the case with the writer above named, for he says the central figure "seemed to have been seated upon a rainbow." That was a usual feature, but it does not appear in this; but in our next illustration, Fig. 2, the rainbow is visible enough. The fragment was taken from above the chancel arch of the church at Mears-Ashby; nothing but the skirts of the central figure remains, and there are traces of a second rainbow, which we think is part of a former painting of the same subject. There was quite a crowd of nude persons on the left of the central figure, and above them portions of several other figures, and in the extreme corner there was a queer open-mouthed animal, probably a dragon, of which the bowed and curved lines seen in the corner may be the outlines of wings, and the convolutions of a long tail. This, however, was not very clear, and it might be a boat with such a head for a prow, especially as there is a curious-headed figure with a staff, who appears to stand in it, and beckons to the crowd, whose faces are all turned beseechingly towards the central figure. From the small remains of this picture now left, we take it to have been when complete a very good example, as the crowd of people left appear fairly well drawn. It was painted on a thick coating of plaster, which accounts for the small portion left. Those painted on a thin ground have survived best.

We may mention here that this church contains a most beautiful ancient font; it is of a very uncommon type. The patterns are not in relief, but are sunk into the stone,

and so, presenting a number of faces to the light, have a most pleasing effect. Each side of the font has a different design. The centres are squares, and the space left on each side the squares is filled with knot-work patterns, like those on the ancient Celtic crosses, the squares being filled in with geometric and diaper patterns. We are not aware of any similar font, and the method of carving is perhaps peculiar to Northamptonshire, as we noticed a similar mode of working the patterns on a piscina in St. Mary's Church at Weekly. There are numerous fragments of ancient carved stones preserved in the church at Mears-Ashby,

the first chapter of the Revelation, where He is called the "first and the last." St. John, in describing the vision in verse 13, says he "saw one like unto the Son of Man, clothed with a garment down to the feet, and girt about the paps with a golden girdle. His head and His hairs were like wool, as white as snow; and His eyes were like a flame of fire." The artist did his best to represent what we have just read; and fairly well too, when it was perfect. The dress, as we saw it, looked to be a dark reddish-brown ochre, with darker coloured bands upon it; and from each side projected "sharp-pointed swords," or rays. The hand that is seen

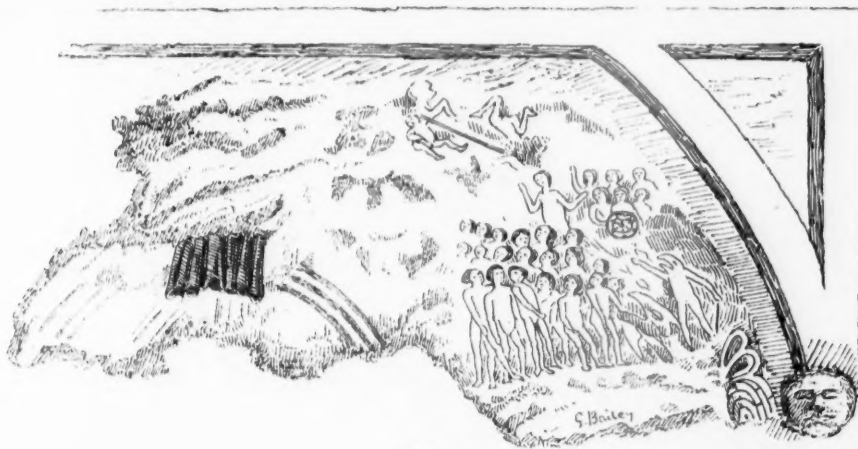


FIG. 2.

and in the nave some curious corbel heads. The font at Irchester is very ancient and curious, but not on the same lines as that noticed above. That church has also remains of a painted screen, and many ancient fragments of carvings in stone as well as architectural features of interest.

Besides Dooms there were frequent representations of Christ seated in judgment, as well as in majesty; and there is over the chancel arch of All Saints' Church, Hastings, the picture of which Fig. 3 is a careful copy. It is called a fragment of the "Last Judgment" in the South Kensington list, but it is certainly not that. It is evidently intended for the Almighty, or "the Ancient of Days," and the idea has been taken from

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holds what appears to have been a scroll; and there is a nimbus to the head, now black, but originally gold, no doubt. He is seated on a throne, and below it there are two scrolls; and above them is part of a rainbow, and kneeling upon it, on each side, are two figures in dark purple robes, also having each a nimbus to the head. The background has been seeded with stars, and there is a bit of ornament, a triangle with rays below it, and some fragments of an architectural character. To the left of the principal figure there are three curious red signs, to which we can give no meaning. They most likely do not belong to the present subject, but are part of an older painting. This picture appears to be executed upon the rough stonework. The

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roughness not being perceptible from below, and in spite of the coarseness of the execution, it has still a certain dignity about it, even in its faded and broken condition.

From the tower of this church we copied the following lines, which are painted on a

leading to his grave. The churchyard is left in its simplicity, with its erect gravestones marking the last resting-places of so many of Hastings' departed citizens. Unlike so many others in these upstart, proud days, when it has become the fashion either to sell them



FIG. 3.

neat panel, with a border of coloured scrolls and flowers :

IHS

This is a belfry that is free
For all those that civil be
And if you please to chimeorring
There is no music played or sung
Like unto bells when they rwell rung
Then ring your bells well if you can
Silence is best for every man.

But if you ring in spuror hat
Sixpence you pay be sure of that
And if a bell you overthrow
Pray pay a groat before you go

1756.

All Saints' has also the unenviable notoriety of having had for its minister Titus Oates, in the time of Charles II. The remains of a very worthy man lie in the churchyard, George Mogridge, best known as "Old Humphry." There the old man lies surrounded by all that is beautiful in nature, which he so fully appreciated, and his memory is cherished, as is attested by the well-worn track of many feet

for money or else turn them into playgrounds or pleasaunces, although so much has been said about the unhealthiness of such places, whereas if they had been properly kept, as they ought to have been, they would always have suggested salutary thoughts to passers-by, as do Bunhill Fields and some others which have so far escaped the rapacity of greed of gain on the one hand, and the frivolous, shallow, fashionable spirit which seeks to get rid of "sentiment," as they sneeringly say, and the sceptical spirit which tries to ignore all serious thought, on the other, forgetting, as they do, that to them also will come "the inevitable hour" which comes alike to all.

In our next paper we hope to give some drawings from Stratford-on-Avon, Guildhall and Church, which will conclude this series, though we have by no means exhausted the subject, which covers a wide field of pictorial art. It must be remembered also that besides wall-paintings proper, a great number of paintings

were made on the oak panels of screens and roofs, as well as in memorial chapels, as at Windsor, and on fragments at Winchelsea, many having been removed and destroyed, or are now in the hands of private owners. Painted panels were taken away from Peterborough Cathedral; one of these the writer saw in a second-hand dealer's shop. It was a picture of St. John with the cup and serpent, few at that time having any idea of the value of such pictures as records of English decorative art.



Occurrences at Saintes—1781 to 1791.

FROM THE DIARY OF THE ABBÉ LEGRIX.

TRANSLATED (WITH NOTES) BY T. M. FALLOW,
M.A., F.S.A.

THE journal which was kept by the Abbé Legrix, Canon of Saintes, during the eventful decade from 1781 to 1791 offers a valuable commentary on the earlier stages of the French Revolution, as seen in progress in a comparatively small provincial town in the west of the country. From the study of local details such as these, we gain a clearer conception of the motive power which first set the Revolution on its headlong career, than is to be obtained from a study of its after-history as a whole. We see in it the clergy and law-abiding citizens taking a willing part in a movement which wrought, before its course was ended, such dire and unheard-of disaster upon themselves and their country. It is impossible, in reading the journal, not to be struck with the strange inability to decipher the signs of the times which prevailed on all sides. On almost the same page we read of the clergy taking part in the revolutionary meetings, and passing resolutions in Chapter on some ecclesiastical matter of the utmost insignificance to safeguard themselves against forming precedents for the future, all heedless of the fact that within five or six years the Revolution they were speeding on its course would have

swept away their ancient Chapter for ever, and sent all of them either into exile, to the galley ships, or the scaffold.

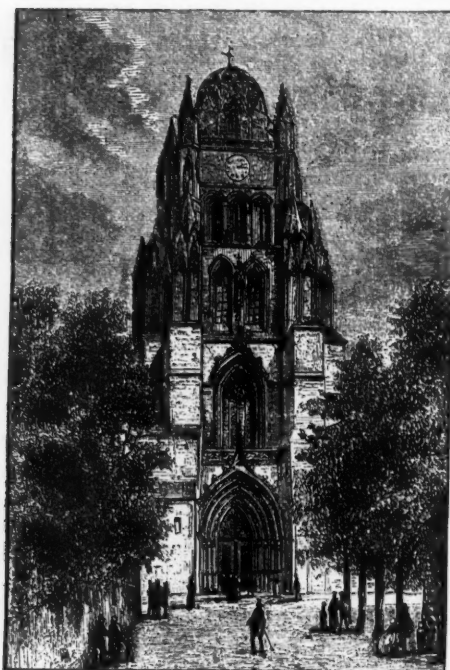
The Abbé Legrix begins by simply registering the personal changes in the cathedral to which he belonged, and the trivial everyday matters connected with it which engrossed his attention as one of its Canons. They are matters many of them trivial enough in themselves, but which are not, indeed, without an ecclesiological value now that the customs and practices described have become for ever things of the past. From the record of these simple matters, the good Abbé's pen glides imperceptibly into a record of the first symptoms of that great upheaval which was destined so soon to overthrow, in convulsions of blood and fire, the whole of the ancient régime of the country, and lay the Church of France in the dust. There are, indeed, many points on which it would be tempting to ponder in these introductory notes, but space forbids.

The diarist himself, Claude-Furcy-André Legrix, is said to have come of an old Irish family which settled in La Rochelle in the seventeenth century. There he was born in 1745, and after his ordination he became *vicaire* of St. Sauveur in that town, where he remained till 1781, when he was appointed to a canonry in the cathedral church of Saintes. Upon his refusal, in 1791, to take the oath required by the *Constitution Civile du Clergé*, he went into exile, and suffered much privation in Spain, Germany, and England. Upon the re-establishment of the Christian religion in France, by virtue of the Concordat of 1801, he returned to La Rochelle as Dean of the Cathedral Chapter of that city, and there he died in 1818.

The diary was printed at St. Jean d'Angely, a small town near Saintes, in 1867, by the Abbé Lecurie, Honorary Canon of La Rochelle, from the original manuscript preserved in a family connected with the diarist. From its having been printed where it was, may probably be ascribed the fact that it has hitherto escaped attention in this country.

With regard to the town of Saintes a few words may be desirable, but as its antiquities have been very fully described by Mr. Bunnell Lewis in the *Archæological Journal* (vol. xlv.), it is not necessary to say much. Originally

a Roman city known as Mediolanum Santonum, it afterwards became the chief town of the province of Saintonge. It is now comprised within the department of Charente Inferieure, of which La Rochelle is the capital. Its population, according to the last census, was 18,461. It is picturesquely situated on the banks of the Charente, and it contains some very notable vestiges of its Roman occupation, especially the Arc de Triomphe and the Amphitheatre. There are



SAINTES CATHEDRAL.—THE TOWER.

three churches of importance—the Cathedral, St. Eutrope, and Nôtre Dame, the latter being the most interesting of the three. The Cathedral suffered much from the Huguenots, but, built in the form of a cross, in the Byzantine style of Angoulême and Périgueux, it still retains the two cupolas over the transepts. Its detached bell-tower was formerly surmounted by a lofty spire, and even without it, is a noble structure. The portal, with its rich flamboyant decoration, is even yet, in spite of its mutilation, a

very beautiful piece of work. Those, however, who desire to know more as to the antiquities of Saintes cannot do better than consult Mr. Bunnell Lewis's exhaustive papers in the *Archæological Journal*.

It should be explained as to the footnotes, that those within square brackets have been added, the rest are those of the Abbé Lecurie in the French edition. Some of the latter, however, have been abbreviated and others wholly omitted, as they relate to purely local matters, and are of no interest or use to the English reader.

.....

1781.

January 4.—After High Mass the blessing of a bell weighing about 6 cwt. took place. M. Delaage,* Dean, performed the ceremony, at which all the canons and the under choir assisted. M. the Marquis de Monconseil† and Mme. the Comtesse de la Tour du Pin‡ were godfather and godmother.

September 6.—The repair of the vaulted roof of the Cathedral was finished. The next day the church was reoccupied for High Mass.

September 29.—Died Mgr. de Chataigner de la Chataignerais,§ Count of Lyons, Lord Bishop of Saintes. The two following days he lay in state in the Synod Hall. The fourth day, October 2, the funeral was celebrated, at which the Dean officiated, assisted by the whole body of clergy, both secular and regular. He was buried in the choir of the Cathedral. The same day, after vespers, the Chapter met and nominated four Vicars-general, viz., Messieurs Delaage, Dean; Deluchet, Canon and Archdeacon of Aunis; Croisier, Canon-theological and Master of the Schools; and M. Delord, Canon, to take

* Pierre-Léonard de Laage, D.D. (Paris), Seigneur of Douhet, Abbot-Commendatory of Our Lady of Bellefontaine, died as an *émigré* in Spain.

† Etienne, Marquis Guinot de Monconseil.

‡ Marguerite-Seraphine-Charlotte-Cécile Guinot de Monconseil married Jean Frédéric Comte de la Tour du Pin, Lieut.-General, Commander-in-Chief of the Provinces of Poitou, Saintonge and Aunis, who died on the scaffold in 1794. The present [1867] head of the family lives in Italy.

§ Germain du Chataigner de la Chataigneraye, formerly King's Chaplain, Canon or Count of Lyons, second son of Gaspard-Joseph du Chataigner, Seigneur of Sainte Foy and Marquis du Chateigner.

charge of the diocese *sede vacante*. At the same meeting the Chapter nominated M. Delord official; M. Pichon, Canon, promoter; and the Sieur Fauché, his clerk, secretary of the diocese, in place of the Sieur Abbé Augier.

October 12.—Died M. Delaage de Vibrac,* priest, and canon of this church. He was an ecclesiastic commendable for his piety, his virtues, and his assiduous attention to his duty, which procured for him the regrets of the company of which he had been a member, and which regarded him as its model. The abundant alms which he dispensed caused him also to be lamented by a number of poor and obscure families whom he had assisted. The next day, the 13th of the same month, his funeral took place, at which M. Pichon, Canon, officiated. He was buried in the Cathedral, in St. Catherine's Chapel. The 14th, after High Mass, the Chapter met to nominate a successor to the late Abbé Delaage de Vibrac, and nearly all the votes were recorded in favour of M. Déguillon, priest, *vicaire* of the parish of Chaniers in this diocese, a Peculiar of the Chapter, in regard to his degrees. The same day, after vespers, M. Déguillon took possession of the canonical prebend.

November 9.—A solemn service was celebrated in the Cathedral church for the repose of the soul of the late M. de la Chataignerie, as is customary at the end of forty days. The magistracy and town council were present, at the invitation of the relatives of the said Lord Bishop.

1782.

March 20.—Mgr. Pierre-Louis de la Rouchefoucault,† nominated Bishop of

* Brother of the Dean.

[† The history of this Bishop and that of his brother Louis-Joseph, Bishop of Beauvais, is a very pathetic one. Born of noble parentage, it was said that their father was so poor that he worked as a village carpenter. This, however, has been shown by M. Louis Audiat, in a work published last year—*Deux Victimes des Septembriseurs*—not to have been the case. The two brothers took holy orders, and the one became Bishop of Saintes, and the other Bishop of Beauvais. Both were barbarously massacred, together with Mgr. Dulau, the Archbishop of Arles, and a hundred and fifteen priests, in the Carmelite monastery in the Rue Vaurigard at Paris, in 1792. The account of the massacre reads, it has been truly said, more like a page out of the history of

Saintes in the month of October, 1781, consecrated at Paris in the month of January, 1782, arrived at the château of Douet,* two

the early Church than of a time so near our own, the venerable Archbishop, in response to the summons of the vagabonds who had come to murder him, stepping forward and thanking God that he was deemed worthy to lay down his life for the truth. A Protestant writer thus describes the occurrence: "The premeditated massacre commenced on Sunday, the 2nd of September; when twenty-three priests, who had been confined at the Mairie under pretence of providing them with passports to leave the country, were transferred by order of the Commune to the prison of the Abbaye, and there barbarously slaughtered. The ruffians next hurried to the church of the Carmelite Convent in the Rue Vaurigard, which served as a prison for about 180 of the destined victims. Among them were the saintly Archbishop Dulau, of Arles; the two brothers De la Rochefoucauld, Bishops of Beauvais and Saintes; Hébert, Superior of the Eudistes and Confessor to Louis XVI.; Father Lenfant, the celebrated ex-Jesuit preacher; and Després, Vicar-general of Paris. The sufferers met death with admirable fortitude and heroism. Nothing short of profound faith in their principles, and in the paramount claims of the cause which they represented, could have sustained them under this appalling ordeal. In most cases life was offered them on condition of accepting the constitutional oath; but they resolutely refused. . . . The *ci-devant* Carmelite Convent remains at this date (1880) in much the same state externally as it did at the time of the massacre. An important institution has been founded there under the title of 'École des hautes études ecclésiastiques,' which is directed by the congregation of St. Sulpice. The garden has been partially demolished by the works of the new Rue de Rennes. A very large collection has been formed of the remains of the bishops and clergy murdered here in September, 1792; these are deposited in the crypt beneath the sanctuary of the church. The altar in the crypt and the pavement in front of it were removed from the 'Chapelle des Martyrs,' a small oratory which stood in the garden on the spot where many of the priests met their death. Stains of blood may still be plainly traced upon the stones. Around the walls are arranged large panels of black marble, upon which the names of all the victims are recorded alphabetically in gilt letters, a separate space being reserved for those of the three prelates—Archbishop Dulau and the Bishops of Beauvais and Saintes. Below is the text, 'Beati estis cum maledixerint vobis, et persecuti vos fuerint, et dixerint omne malum adversum vos mentientes propter me; gaudete et exultate, quoniam merces vestra copiosa est in cœlis; sic enim persecuti sunt prophetas qui fuerunt ante vos.'—JERVIS, *The Gallican Church and the Revolution*, p. 201.]

[* C. Le Douhet, a village to the north of Saintes, where, besides the castle, there is a fine church of the twelfth century.]

leagues from this town. The next day Messieurs Croisier, Dhérison, and Pichon, canons, were deputed on behalf of the Chapter to go to the château of Douet before named, and salute the said Lord Bishop, and present the duty of the company to him. The same day, the 21st, at half-past five in the evening, the Lord Bishop arrived before the great door of the Cathedral, where the entire Chapter met him outside, the door of the church being closed. There M. Delaage, the Dean, made him a complimentary address, to which he replied; and after he had taken the accustomed oath to preserve and maintain the immunities and privileges of the Cathedral church, he was presented with two silver keys, which were tied together crosswise with a purple riband. This being done, the doors of the church were opened, and the Lord Bishop having been vested at the entrance of the church in a cope, with mitre and crosier, was conducted in procession to the choir, where he preceded the *Te Deum*, which was continued by the musicians. This being finished, all the canons went *ad osculum pacis*, after which the prelate, having given his solemn benediction, was conducted in procession to the Synod Hall of the episcopal palace.

June 20.—Died at Paris M. l'Abbé Duchosat, at the age of thirty years, priest, and Canon of this church. The Chapter, who received the news on the 26th from Mgr. the Bishop (who was then at Angoulême), met immediately after Mass, and unanimously nominated, on his recommendation and injunction, M. l'Abbé Ducheron du Pavillon, Canon of the church of Périgueux, and Vicar-general of this diocese. The 1st of July following, after vespers, M. l'Abbé du Pavillon took possession of the canonical prebend.

July 9.—After matins a solemn service was performed in this church for the repose of the soul of the late M. l'Abbé Duchosat. The Mass was celebrated by M. l'Abbé Pichaye, Canon, nominated for this purpose at a Chapter meeting.

October 9.—Died M. l'Abbé des Romans, priest of the diocese of Angers, Archdeacon of Saintonge, and Canon of this church. He was an ecclesiastic who for nearly twenty-five years had been confined to his room by an

illness which he suffered with much resignation to the will of God. The ceremony of his funeral was performed on the eleventh of the same month, immediately after matins. His body was buried in this church in St. Thomas's Chapel. M. Dudon, Canon, celebrated the High Mass. Immediately after the ceremony the Chapter met to make a nomination to the vacant prebend. The majority of the votes was recorded in favour of M. l'Abbé Renaldi, priest of the diocese of Rhodéz, and *vicaire* in that of Bordeaux, in virtue of his degrees, notified to the Chapter four days previously.

October 12.—M. l'Abbé de Luchet, Archdeacon of Aunis and Canon of this church, took possession after High Mass of the archdeaconry of Saintonge, vacant by the death of M. l'Abbé des Romans, which he received by virtue of his indult from Mgr. the Bishop.

October 17.—M. l'Abbé de Renaldi, nominated the 11th of the present month to the canonical prebend vacant by the death of M. l'Abbé des Romans, took possession of the same at the conclusion of Vespers.

1783.

August 19.—Died M. l'Abbé Guenet de St. André, priest, Canon of this church. The same day at six o'clock he was buried in the Cathedral, in St. James's Chapel. M. l'Abbé Pichon, Canon, performed the funeral ceremony, at which Mgr. the Bishop assisted. After the interment the Chapter met in the accustomed manner, and nominated M. l'Abbé Paroche Dufresne, *curé* of St. Michel in this town, to the vacant canonical prebend. The following day, August 20, after High Mass, M. l'Abbé Dufresne took possession of the prebend. A few days after the demission which M. Dufresne made of his cure of St. Michel, M. Delaage, Dean (to whom alone belonged the nomination and collation to this cure), nominated to it M. l'Abbé Daubonneau, priest of this diocese, and *vicaire* of the parish of St. Quantin.

December 26.—In consequence of the letter of the King, and of a mandate of Mgr. the Bishop, there was chanted, on the Sunday following in the Cathedral church at the conclusion of vespers, a *Te Deum*

for the proclamation of peace.* All the municipal and military bodies were invited to it. The Chapter had resolved that M. le Comte de la Tour du Pin, Second Commander of the Province, should have the stall of honour, adorned with a carpet and cushion, assigned to him, which is the first stall on the left side (M. le Baron de Montmorenci, commander-in-chief, being absent). In addition, that on the arrival of M. le Comte at the choir, the two senior Canons should descend from their stalls, and receive him at the choir door. However M. le Comte did not come.

1784.

February 8.—The Chapter received intelligence of the death of M. l'Abbé Mondauphin, priest, Canon of this church, and Vicar-general of this diocese, who died at Bordeaux the 5th of the same month, aged sixty-one years. He was an ecclesiastic whose regularity of life, learning, and solid piety had justly merited for him the attachment and confidence of the whole of this diocese and of that of Bordeaux, of which he was also Vicar-general and Official Metropolitan for many years. M. the Prince de Rhoan, formerly Archbishop of Bordeaux, and at present Archbishop-Duke of Cambrai, and M. de Cice, the present Archbishop of Bordeaux, reposed entire confidence in him. He was the soul and light of that vast diocese on account of his learning, and his assiduous labours, which did much to shorten his days. His charities caused him to be lamented by the poor, and particularly by many indigent and obscure families of whom he was the support and resource. At his death a will was produced, in which he devised to the Chapter of Saintes all his books, as the nucleus of a Library for the use of the Chapter, besides several other bequests which caused him to be accounted a Benefactor. The same day, February 8, at the conclusion of Vespers, the Chapter met in the accustomed manner to appoint to the vacant canonical prebend. After some discussion a majority of votes were cast in favour of M. l'Abbé Marchal, priest of the diocese of Verdun, and *curé* of the parish of St. Pierre in this town, whose virtues and

talents justified the choice of the company. The next day, February 9, M. l'Abbé Marchal took possession of the canonical prebend, to which he was appointed on the previous day.

On the demission which M. Marchal made to the Chapter, on March 1, of the cure of St. Pierre, the company nominated M. Godreau, priest of the diocese of La Rochelle and *curé* of the parish of Migron in this diocese.

April 23.—Arrived in this town M. Louis Joseph de la Rochefoucault, Bishop, Count, and Peer of Beauvais, and brother of our prelate. The next day, after matins, the Chapter met and decided that although the custom of the company had never been to send a deputation to the Lord Bishops or Archbishops, who might pass through, or stop at this town, yet, without causing a precedent for the future, they would send a deputation of four members to the Lord Bishop of Beauvais—M. Delaage, Dean, Dudon, Pichon, and D'Herison—to present their respects and compliments, and to offer him, in their behalf, the position of honorary canon. This the Lord Bishop accepted with pleasure and gratitude.

May 12.—Before Mass, being the day selected by M. the Bishop of Beauvais to be installed, Messieurs de la Gontrie, d'Aiguères, Croisier, and Pichon, nominated by the company, went to receive him at the door of the church. M. de la Gontrie made him a complimentary speech, to which he replied. Then they conducted him to the choir, and installed him in the first stall on the left-hand side. He began the Mass, and gave the ordinary benedictions, except the benediction at the end of Mass, which he did not give. At the offertory the incense was offered to him before the sub-chanters (the Dean being absent that day). To make the ceremony more imposing, the altar was decorated, and the Mass sung *ritu solemni*, although it was only a *semi-double*. The same day, May 12, Mgr. the Bishop of Beauvais gave a dinner to the whole of the Chapter.

During the session of the general Chapter it was decided, at the request of Mgr. the Bishop, that for the future vespers should be chanted at three o'clock instead of at two. At the same meeting it was debated and

* The peace concluded with England.

decided that with the consent of Mgr. the Bishop, matins should for the future be sung at six o'clock throughout the year, and Mass at ten instead of at nine. Further it was decided that during Lent the sermon should be at nine instead of at eight o'clock, and during Advent at nine instead of ten.

June 30.—The Chapter gave a *repas de cours* to MM. the Bishop of Saintes and the Bishop of Beauvais, to which M. the Comte de la Tour du Pin, Second Commander of the Province, and M. de Reverseaux, *Intendant* of this *Generalité*, were invited. M. de la Tour du Pin excused himself for not being present.

1785.

April 24.—After vespers, at the request of the Town Council, and in virtue of an order of Mgr. the Bishop, and with the consent of the Chapter, a solemn procession took place, in which was borne the relic of the head of St. Eutrope, and in which the whole body of the clergy, secular and regular, took part—that is to say, those of the parishes and the communities of the town and its suburbs—also the magistracy and municipality, in order to implore God for rain. The procession started from the Cathedral to go and seek the relic at the Porte de St. Louis, where it had been taken and deposited. Four seminarists in dalmatics bore it during the procession (which took the same route as that on Corpus Christi day). In passing before the great door of the Cathedral it was incensed by the Archdeacon of Saintonge (*dignior chori absente decano*). The Chapter conducted the relic back as far as the Porte de St. Louis, whence they returned in procession to the Cathedral. The monks of St. Eutrope then received back the relic, to take it to their church, where it is preserved. Note, that since the middle of March this year, up to the twenty-fourth of April, no rain had fallen, and the drought was general throughout the kingdom, and in this province we had no rain till the end of the month of July following; further, the failure of crops and fodder was general.

August 14.—Died M. l'Abbé Binet, priest, Canon semi-prebendary of this church. The interment took place the next day after prime; all the Chapter assisted at it. There were no

hangings in the church, nor in the choir (such is not customary except for canons capitulant). He was buried in the vault which is behind the choir. M. Simpé, Canon semi-prebendary, performed the service, and sang the High Mass.

August 16.—After the return of the procession from the Jacobins, where the Chapter had gone, according to custom, to sing the High Mass, there was a general meeting in order to make a nomination to the semi-prebend, vacant by the death of M. l'Abbé Binet. M. l'Abbé Chevalier, the senior Vicar-choral, was nominated to the said semi-prebend *unâ voce*.

August 20.—At the conclusion of High Mass the Chapter met for the installation of M. Chevalier, which is the same as regards ceremonial as that of the canons capitulant, except that the semi-prebendary does not pay the *droit de chappe, rachat de gros fruit*, etc.

1786.

January 11, 1786.—Mgr. the Bishop received intelligence of the death of the Comte de la Rochefoucault, his brother. The next day M. l'Abbé de Bourdeille, clerk, summoned the Chapter after vespers to inquire of the company whether they desired to send a deputation to the Lord Bishop to express their sympathy in the loss he had sustained. The company deliberated as to this, and decided to send two deputies to Mgr. the Bishop for this purpose, but not to make any record of the discussion in their register, so that it should not form a precedent for the future.

January 13.—M. l'Abbé de Bourdeille, clerk, summoned the Chapter after Mass to convey, on the part of Mgr. the Bishop, his acknowledgment of their sympathy in his grief at the loss of his brother, and at the same time to request the Chapter to hold a service for the repose of the soul of his brother. The Chapter, having taken this into consideration, decided to hold such a service as that requested by the Lord Bishop, with all the solemnity suitable for such an occasion; that Mr. Dean, assisted by two Canons, should perform the ceremony, that all the nobility should be invited in the name of the Chapter, that Mgr. the Bishop should be asked what day he considered appropriate for the service, and that the nave and choir

should be hung with black as at the interment of a Canon.

January 20, 1786, was celebrated in the Cathedral church, the solemn service for the repose of the soul of the late M. le Comte de la Rochefoucault, decided on in the Chapter of the thirteenth of the same month. M. the Bishop officiated himself.

May 16, 1786, died M. Godreau, priest of the diocese of La Rochelle, and *curé* of the parish of St. Pierre in this town. He was an ecclesiastic who, during the brief period that he had been *curé*, had gained the esteem of his parishioners, who lamented him. The next day, after vespers, the interment took place. According to custom he was buried by the priests and other members of the under choir (in the parish church of St. Pierre).* Messieurs the *curés* of the town and suburbs were invited; M. the *curé* of St. Eutrope performed the funeral.

May 19, 1786.—After the Canon's Mass the Chapter met to nominate a successor to M. Godreau. The majority of votes was in favour of M. Delacroix de St. Cyprien, of this diocese, at the request which the Bishop of Saintes made to that effect to the Chapter.

May 27, 1786.—Died M. Guillaume Garripui, priest, canon semi-prebendary of this church. The next day, after matins, his funeral took place, at which all the Chapter assisted according to custom. M. Simpé, Canon semi-prebendary, performed the ceremony of his obsequies and celebrated the High Mass. There were no hangings used either in the choir or the nave, the custom being not to use them except for canons capitulant.

May 30, 1786.—After Mass the Chapter met to nominate to the semi-prebend, vacant by the death of M. Garripui. M. Maurin, the senior Vicar-choral, received the majority of votes, and took possession the day following after Mass.

June 1, 1786.—M. l'Abbé de la Croix de St. Cyprien took possession of the cure of St. Pierre, and was installed in the choir as first Vicar-choral.

1787.

June 9, 1787.—Died M. d'Hérisson, canon of this church, and Abbot commandatory of

* [The parish church of St. Pierre was a building distinct from the Cathedral. It is now secularized, part of it forming an ordinary dwelling-house.]

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Madion in this diocese. His burial took place the day following, after compline. His body was buried in the chapel of St. Sébastien. After the ceremony of his obsequies the Chapter met in the accustomed manner and unanimously nominated to the aforementioned vacant prebend M. l'Abbé Taillet, Archdeacon of Aunis. The same day, immediately after his nomination, M. l'Abbé Taillet was installed, and received *ad osculum pacis*.

June 18, 1787.—After Matins a solemn service was celebrated in the Cathedral church for the repose of the soul of the late M. d'Hérisson. M. Dudon, Canon, sang the High Mass.

1788.

July 15, 1788.—After Matins a solemn service was celebrated in the Cathedral church for the repose of the soul of the late Mgr. de Grave, Bishop of Valence, formerly Canon in this Cathedral church of Saintes. M. Croisier, Canon-theological and Master of the School, and Vicar-general of the said Lord Bishop, sang the High Mass.

In the month of September, 1788, M. Daubonneau, *curé* of St. Michel in this town, and nominated the same month in the preceding year to the charge of Nieul le Viron in this diocese, by M. de St. Leger, Canon of this church, resigned his charge of St. Michel in favour of M. Chasserieux du Charon, priest of the diocese of La Rochelle, who took possession of it in the month of November following.

December 31, 1788.—At three o'clock in the afternoon, without the authority of M. le Comte de la Tour du Pin, Commander-in-Chief of the province, there was held, at the Hôtel de Ville, a general meeting of the three orders of the town only, at which M. Delaage, Dean, presided, in order to consult as to establishing the States Provincial. It was decided that the formation of the different provinces in States Provincial would be of much utility, that the *Régime des Intendants* and the elections were open to much abuse, and that arbitrariness and favouritism were causing day by day the most crying injustice. The result was that the three orders thus met together voted in favour of requesting of

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the King the formation of Saintonge into States Provincial wholly separate from Guyenne, that the Bas Angoumois and Aunis should be invited to join Saintonge in forming one and the same province under the name of the States Provincial of Saintonge.

The assembly, recognising that it was not sufficiently representative of the entire province, decided that without the authority of M. le Comte de la Tour du Pin a general meeting of the three orders of the province should be summoned for February 5 following, at which Mgr. the Bishop and M. le Comte de la Tour du Pin should be invited to be present. At the same meeting each order appointed commissaries for summoning the members of its order; M. Delaage, Dean of the Cathedral, and M. l'Abbé de la Magdaleine, were nominated for the clergy; M. de Turpin and M. Brémond d'Ars for the nobility, MM. de Rochecuste, formerly Assessor at the Court of Justice; Garnier,* King's Advocate, Gregoireau, Doctor of Medicine, and Charrier, merchant, for the Tiers Etat. It was decided that the record of the deliberations and the minutes of the meetings should be deposited at the office of the Seneschal, in order that reference might be made to them if needed, after which the assembly separated.

The eight commissaries nominated met a few days afterwards at the house of M. Delaage, Dean, in order to determine among themselves the manner in which they would summon the members who were to form the assembly appointed for February 5 following. It was decided that the commissaries of each order should summon the members of their own order. The *curés* were summoned, two for each rural deanery, which did not exceed the number of fifteen, and four besides the fifteen, including the incumbents of sinecures, who were within the limits of each rural deanery. All the other incumbents were invited individually. The communities of men and women were also invited, viz., those of men by a deputy from each community; those of women by an appointed Proctor. The nobility were all individually invited; as to the gentlemen of the Tiers Etat, it is not known in what manner they were summoned.

* Son of a proctor at Saintes, Deputy to the Convention, voted for the King's death.

February 5, 1789.—In consequence of the decision of the assembly of December 30 last, and the summons from the commissaries, the three orders of the province assembled in the great hall of the Palace. M. le Comte de la Tour du Pin, although he had arrived in the town on the third of the present month, took no part. Mgr. the Bishop, detained in Paris by private business, wrote to the order of the Clergy, excusing himself for not being able to attend. At the day aforesaid M. Delaage, Dean of the Cathedral, opened the assembly, which was composed of about 500 persons, by explaining the object of the meeting. After a number of speeches on the same topic, made by MM. Garnier, King's advocate; Lemerrier, lieutenant-criminal of this Court of Justice; and Bonneau de Mongaugé, advocate, the three orders, profoundly convinced of the great advantage of the establishment of the States Provincial, unanimously voted for asking of the King the formation of Saintonge into a State Provincial.

After having voted unanimously, each order retired to the place assigned to it; viz., the gentlemen of the Tiers Etat remained in the great hall of the Palace, those of the order of the clergy retired to the Council Hall, and the gentlemen of the nobility to the Audience Hall. Each order, thus separated for deliberation, nominated respectively a president and commissaries. The president of the clergy was Mr. Delaage, Dean of the Chapter. The commissaries were MM. de la Magdaleine and Delord, Canons; Bonnerot, *Curé* of St. Maur in this town; and Beauregard, of the order of the Chancelade,* *Prior-Curé* of Champagnoles, in this diocese.

The president of the nobility was M. the Marquis d'Aiguères; the commissaries were MM. Turpin de Fiefgallet, de Brémond d'Ars, the Comte de Mornac, and the Comte de Livenne. The president of the Tiers Etat was M. Garnier, advocate of the King at the Court of Justice. The commissaries were MM. Fonrémis (senior), councillor; Duchesne, advocate; Grégoireau, doctor; Charrier, merchant; Rochecoute, formerly assessor; Gueron, advocate; Lemerrier, lieutenant-criminal.

* A local branch of Augustinians at Chancelade in Dordogne. A subordinate house of the order was just outside Saintes.

The Sieur Gaudriau, mayor and sub-delegate, was present at the assembly of the Tiers Etat, but in consequence of being sub-delegate, which rendered him "suspect," was obliged to retire.

The meetings of Thursday and Friday were passed in conferences and deputations between the respective orders, without anything being definitely agreed or decided upon, except that at the last meeting on Friday it was decided that each order should separately draw up its memorandum and request to the King relating to the matter for which they had met. Finally, on Saturday morning, the seventh of the said month, spirits revived, and, in consequence of the deputation of the Tiers Etat to the two other orders, the three orders met together in the Great Hall of the Palace, and the five articles following were definitely adopted, with the almost unanimous agreement of the assembly: (1) That a most humble appeal should be made to the King in the name of the three orders, asking of him the formation of Saintonge into States Provincial; (2) that the order of the Tiers Etat should have in it a number of representatives equal to those of the two first orders; (3) that the clergy and the assembly should renounce all pecuniary privileges; (4) that it should be left to the decision of the King or of the States Provincial (to be immediately assembled) whether the voting should be by orders or collectively; (5) that the clergy and the nobility should be bound not to veto a matter directly or indirectly in any manner, but that it be decided *for or against*. These five articles being definitely decided, rejoicing spread through the entire assembly. Mutual congratulations were made, and complete minutes were drawn up, which were signed by all the members of the assembly.

(To be continued.)

With the Institute at Lancaster.



THE fifty-sixth meeting of the Royal Archaeological Institute was held this summer at Lancaster, extending from July 19 to July 26. Once more it is a pleasure to be able to

congratulate the members and friends of the Institute on the signal success of their annual excursions and sessions. The programme was not quite so varied and extensive as at Dorchester in 1897, but there was no falling off in numbers or in well-sustained interest, whilst the weather was perfect.

About the only drawback was the absence of some of those who usually brighten these meetings with their presence. Amongst those notably missed were:—Viscount Dillon, P.S.A. (who was prevented from attending at the last moment through a family engagement), Sir Stuart Knill, Chancellor Ferguson, Mr. G. E. Fox, and Rev. W. S. Calverley, who were all detained through illness. Nevertheless, the attendance was good, the number at the excursions averaging somewhat over a hundred.

Sir Henry Howorth, M.P., made an excellent successor to Lord Dillon as president of the Institute. He was assiduous in his attendance at meetings and excursions, overflowing with quaint humour and old-world courtesy, happy in his graceful compliments to all kind Lancashire hosts, and invaluable in his serious contributions to almost every subject under discussion.

Among the new members of the Institute present on this occasion, none was more welcome, nor added more to the intellectual power of the society, than Dr. Munro, hon. sec. of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and the well-known author of *The Lake Dwellings of Europe*, *Prehistoric Problems*, etc. Dr. Munro's address, as president of the antiquarian section, was on "The Relation between Archaeology, Chronology, and Land Oscillations in Post-glacial Times." It was a stiff subject, and most ably treated; any attempt at a brief summary would be futile. The paper is sure to be closely studied, when it appears in the *Archaeological Journal*, by all deep antiquaries. In many respects this paper formed an apt sequel to that of Professor Boyd Dawkins last year at Dorchester, both dealing inferentially with the gap between palæolithic and neolithic man.

Mr. Micklethwaite, who presided over the architectural section, gave a supplement to the valuable paper on the different types of

Saxon churches which he delivered two years ago at Canterbury. The most noteworthy feature of his address was the record of the discovery last autumn of another Saxon church of an early type, contained amongst the later mediæval work of the church of Lydd, on Romney Marsh. Mr. Micklethwaite received many congratulations on his appointment as architect of Westminster Abbey. It was generally acknowledged that the appointment of Mr. Micklethwaite to the charge of Westminster, of Mr. Somers Clark to St. Paul's, and of Mr. Bodley to Peterborough, marked a most noteworthy change within the past twelve-months, which abundantly justified the stringent protest of the Society of Antiquaries and the Archæological Institute against the general action of Deans and Chapters during the present reign.

Sir Henry Howorth and Mr. J. H. Nicholson (in their respective addresses) dealt cursorily, but after an interesting fashion, with the history and general antiquities of Lancashire. Mr. W. O. Roper, F.S.A., as local secretary, proved himself to be as capable and pleasant a guide as Mr. Moule was at the Dorchester meetings. His graphic and occasionally eloquent descriptions of the church and castle of Lancaster, of Borwick Hall, and of Hornby Castle were much appreciated. The wrath of the less-informed local worthies of Lancaster was somewhat kindled upon being assured pretty generally by the Institute that their castle (notwithstanding "Hadrian's Tower") had not a scrap of Roman work about it, and that the tower which bears the name of John of Gaunt (as proved by the heraldry) was of far later date. Some indeed went so far as to say that there was no evidence that John of Gaunt had ever even visited Lancaster!

Although there were no great ramparts or camps or entrenchments to visit during these meetings, this part of Lancashire did not prove destitute of earthworks of interest. At Halton, Melling, and Gressingham there were noteworthy mounds, near to the churches, which seem undoubtedly to have been Saxon burhs. When the Anglo-Saxons were Christianized, the first preaching-cross, and subsequently the first church (originally

of timber), would naturally be erected as near as possible to the centre of life of the settlement.

But the most remarkable evidence of pre-Norman civilization throughout this district is to be found in the abundant remains of Christian crosses and other sepulchral fragments, sculptured for the most part with knotwork. There are several fragments of these early crosses built into the outer wall of the north aisle of Lancaster church. Two lofty examples were noted at Halton, one in the church, and the other in the churchyard. At Melling there are some fragments carefully preserved in the vestry. Dr. Cox pointed out in the churchyard of Hornby a massive monolith arched on each side, of early Saxon date, which has been undoubtedly the great base-stone of a cross of remarkably fine proportions. In Whalley churchyard there are several upstanding but imperfect shafts of differing pre-Norman dates. Heysham churchyard has another fine cross, of perhaps eighth-century date; whilst in the same place is the remarkable "hog-back" tomb, so rich in carving. This last stone is now generally admitted by students of this kind of work to be a striking example of the pagan-Christian overlap, in which the stories from the Sagas were blended with those of Christ as the Conqueror and Christ as the Redeemer. Rev. W. S. Calverley, F.S.A., was the first to apply this method of interpretation to the remarkable pre-Norman sculptures of the north of England, and much regret was felt and expressed that he was unable through illness to be with the Institute at Heysham, Halton, and other places where the members were looking forward to his expositions. Mr. Nicholson, however, made an admirable substitute. It may here be mentioned that Mr. Wilson, of Kendal, will shortly publish by subscription (10s.) Mr. Calverley's illustrated *Notes on the Early Sculptural Crosses, Shrines, and Monuments of the Diocese of Carlisle*.

Parts of Heysham church are undoubtedly Saxon, but to the immediate west of the church, and on high ground overlooking the sea, stand the ruins of a very early little church, dedicated to St. Patrick. Sir Henry Howorth contended that the remarkably

good character of the masonry and its details, as well as the dedication and historic evidence, all pointed to a Celtic or Irish origin for this intensely interesting building. The six stone coffins hewn out of the solid rock, with sockets at the heads for crosses, to the west of the little church, were considered to be of later date.

The devastating work of church "restoration" in its worst form has to a great extent spared this district, mainly owing to the conservative and artistic tastes of Messrs. Austin and Paley, the leading church architects of this part of Lancashire. The Institute had the advantage of the company and brief explanations of Mr. Austin in their visits to several churches. Everyone was charmed with the tasteful and gentle way in which the interesting church of Melling has been preserved, repaired, and, in the best sense of the word, "beautified" by the universally respected Vicar, Rev. W. B. Grenside, mainly under the guidance of Mr. Austin.

Mr. Micklethwaite was happy in his description of the delightful woodwork in the parish church of Whalley, with its early fourteenth-century stall-work from the abbey, and its much later chantry screens or parclooses, locally termed "cages," of which three examples remain in the nave. Dr. Cox described the churches of Hornby and Mytton. In the latter church he seemed happy in the opportunity of once more demolishing the silly "leper" theory, and still more foolish and absolutely impossible "confessional" theory for "low-side" windows. He begged any present who knew anything whatever about confession, either as priests or penitents, to test the possibility of such a use for the Mytton double window, and to carry out their experiments elsewhere in cases where such windows occurred. He was then confident that this notion would utterly collapse among folk of any pretensions to thoughtfulness. The chapel of St. Nicholas, on the north side of Mytton chancel, is crowded with monuments of the once important family of Shireburne, of Stonyhurst. Of this family Dr. Cox gave a long account the night before Mytton was visited, the facts being in the main original and drawn from the Duchy of Lancaster

records. It was pointed out that three of the Shireburne recumbent effigies of seventeenth-century date had their legs crossed, and, as Dr. Cox dryly remarked, "it was generally supposed that they did not go to the Crusades!"

The abbeys visited were those of Furness and Whalley, both Cistercian, and, in addition, the very noble priory church of Cartmel (Austin Canons) was closely inspected. Mr. St. John Hope was the lucid and vivid expounder of their plans, uses, and architectural details. We have heard Mr. Hope give monastic talks on the sites of England's old religious houses for over twenty years, but it was generally admitted that he was never heard to greater advantage than during this Lancaster meeting.

One of the pleasantest days was a delightful drive to the old halls of Borwick and Levens. The former is a somewhat bleak and uninhabited example of a good country house, of moderate size, mainly of Elizabethan date. It was for several generations the property and residence of the Bindloss family. The lodge was built in 1650; the hall was visited by Charles II. in the following year. Levens Hall, which is in Westmoreland, contains work in its peel-tower of the fourteenth century, but is mainly Elizabethan. It has been continuously occupied, and consequently has a true homely aspect; but successive residents have sadly altered it both without and within. The gardens, with their fantastically clipped yews and other trees, are much as they were laid out by Monsieur Beaumont (the designer of Hampton Court gardens) in 1689.

Dr. Munro and others were very much interested in finding in one of the rooms of the Storey Institute a remarkable "dug-out" or early rude canoe, of the coracle or spoon shape, and entirely dissimilar to any previous find in the British Isles. It was understood to have been found at Blea Tarn, six miles from Lancaster, during some recent reservoir excavations. Lancaster, strange to say, is wholly without an antiquarian museum. Possibly the visit of the Institute may stir up the good townsfolk and their neighbours to supply this curious omission. If so, this canoe would form a unique trophy of the past. Here, too, it may be mentioned how

highly desirable it is that the known fragments of Saxon crosses should be carefully withdrawn from the north wall of Lancaster church, so as to save the exposed surfaces from a speedy obliteration, and to discover and preserve the now hidden parts of the carving.

It seems likely that Ipswich will be the centre for next year's meetings, whilst Dublin is talked of for 1900. If not looking forward too far, Northampton may very likely be visited in 1901.

The pleasant social feeling amongst all the excursionists of the Institute and their friends was never more marked than at the Lancaster meetings. Friendliness and consideration for all were the common characteristics of the honorary officials, both of the Institute and of the Lancaster local committee. Once again, though it may be somewhat invidious to make special mention, everyone felt personally indebted to Mr. Mill Stephenson for his hard work and excellent arrangements as Meeting Secretary, and for his continuous good-nature and infectious *bonhomie*. Even the startling and unrehearsed feat that he accomplished, with a Grosmith-like agility, at the annual business meeting seemed only to move him, as well as the audience, to a laughing hilarity. May he long be spared to marshal antiquaries with the success that he achieved at Lancaster!



Church Notes.

BY THE LATE SIR STEPHEN GLYNNE, BART.

(Continued from p. 204.)

IV. LINCOLNSHIRE.—II. THORNTON.

APRIL 22nd [1825].—The day unfortunately turned out very rainy. We took the road to Thornton Abbey over country which, though flat, must be rather pleasing when the trees are in full leaf.

"Thornton Abbey consists principally of a noble gateway with spacious chambers over it, and some other rooms adjoining to it. The Church is nearly entirely destroyed.

A small portion, however, remains at a great distance from the gateway, mostly Early English. The gateway appears to be of Decorated character. Its arch is very elegantly feathered, and over it are three niches with extremely rich Decorated canopies wrought with crockets and finials. Within each niche is a statue. The ceiling within the gateway is also Decorated, and finely groined with stone. The rooms above are mostly Perpendicular, having elegant doorways and fireplaces, with Tudor arch and windows of the same period. The rooms, passages, staircases, etc., remain pretty entire, and one of the staircases is finished with a beautiful groined roof. A great portion of the buildings of the Abbey is built with brick. The gateway is certainly a most magnificent object.

"[There is also part of the Chapter House to be traced, a small polygon, also a groined room in the Abbot's house, now incorporated in a farmhouse.

"The spacious hall over the gateway, with bedchambers and oratory, was probably used by the Abbot's guests.]*

"We next went to the village of Thornton Curteis, which contains a handsome Church, having an Early English tower, with a window resembling that in the tower of St. Mary's at Barton. The Church has a nave, with side aisles and a Chancel. On the South side of the nave is a porch, which exhibits remains of good Early English work, but much defaced. Its interior doorway is good Early English, has the toothed ornament, and foliated capitals to the shafts [of* two orders, with bands of toothed ornament]. The Nave of this Church presents a beautiful specimen of rather late Early English work. It is divided from either aisle by four pointed arches springing from piers formed by clustered columns, but the columns in each pier are of very different proportions. On the south side there is one very rich pier formed by four clustered slender shafts, having very rich foliated capitals, but with the toothed ornament running between the shafts. The shafts on the north side† have all plain rounded capitals. The windows

* See footnote at end.

† There is an illegible interlineation here of six words of the later date referred to elsewhere.

of the nave are very elegant, and yet simple Decorated. The Font is at the west end of the nave, and is remarkable for its size and beauty. It is made of Petworth marble, and consists of a large square curiously carved, with figures of dragons, leopards, etc., supported on a circular pillar, round which are set at long intervals four slender shafts. The Clerestory of the Church is now formed of abominable modern windows. The dripstone of each arch ends in a foliated boss. The Chancel of the Church is of a date somewhat earlier than the Nave, [and has two Norman windows on the North, and two others—lancets—on the South].* Externally the Chancel has the cornice of heads so common in Early English buildings, [and flat buttresses]. On the North Side is a plain semicircular Norman doorway, [slightly projecting],* supported on shafts with plain Norman capitals. The East window, [of four lights, is ugly and unfoliated].* On the South side of the Altar is a Norman [piscina]* niche, a thing not very common. It consists of a semicircular arch [with cylinder moulding],* resting on shafts with plain capitals, [and west of it another piscina of Early English character. There is an aumbry in the East wall].*

"Upon a pew in Thornton Church is the following inscription cut in black letter upon oak :

"In the yer yat all the stalles
in thys chyrch wā mayd
Thomas Kijrkbe ihōn skre
bye hew resten ihon smyth
Kyrkmasters in the yer of
owre Lorde God mcccc xxii."

"[Thornton Curtis. The tower is Early English, has bold buttresses of that character and . . . (?) projection the belfrey windows have two lancet lights under a pointed arch with shafts, and are unusually long. There is a corbel table under the parapet, and unfinished pinnacles.

"The outer doorway of the porch has one shaft, with a capital of foliage; the door has some good iron work. The stone of the porch is coarse and bad; there are corbels for an intended groining. The Tower arch has clustered Early English

shafts, with capitals foliated. There is a single lancet in the west wall of the tower.

"The nave is of remarkable width, and the north aisle wider than the south. The Clerestory is bad.

"The windows of the North aisle, plain Decorated of three lights without foliation, the East and West reticulated. The South aisle has flat arched Decorated windows also of three lights. The roof of the North aisle has arched timbers; the other roofs are flat and ordinary.

"The Chancel walls internally have been cleared of paint, and now present bare stone; its South-East window of two plain lights. One pillar on the South has toothed ornament in the capital; the rood screen has an ogee arch. In the South aisle is a piscina; the pulpit Jacobean].*



Archæological News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES

Volume XLI. of *Sussex Archaeological Collections* has reached us, and it well maintains the reputation of the Sussex Society for thorough and scholarly work. It contains the following papers: (1) "On the Discovery of a Roman Cemetery at Chichester" (illustrated), by the Rev. F. H. Arnold. This records the finding in 1895, during some drainage operations at a house in Alexandra Terrace, of a very remarkable collection of objects—no less than sixty fictile vessels besides other things—in the limited area of 10 feet square; (2) "On the Discovery of a 'Kitchen Midden,' Refuse Pits, and Urn, at Eastbourne," by Mr. H. M. Whitley; (3) "Sompting Church" (illustrated), by Mr. J. L. André; (4) "An Old Churchwarden's Account-Book of Rotherfield," by the Rev. Canon Goodwyn; (5) "West Tarring Church" (illustrated), by Mr. J. L. André; (6) "Durrington Chapel," by the Rev. Dr. Springett; (7) "The Manor of Cuckfield from the Fourteenth to the Nineteenth Centuries," by the Rev. Canon J. H. Cooper; (8) "Itchingfield" (illustrated), by Mr. P. S. Godman; (9) "The

* The portions within square brackets incorporated in the text are interlineations, and the concluding paragraphs at the end in square brackets are additions written on the opposite page. All are in darker ink and in the later handwriting, elsewhere dated 1867.

* See footnote at end.

Low Side-windows of Sussex Churches" (illustrated), by Mr. P. M. Johnston. In this paper Mr. Johnston, as might be expected, advocates the confessional theory of the use of these windows. (10) "Old Cuckfield Families," by Canon J. H. Cooper; (11) "Inscriptions in the Churchyard of All Saints, Hastings," by Mr. A. R. Bax; (12) "An Epitaph for the Tomb of Lady Gundreda," by Mr. C. L. Prince. In addition there is the usual allowance of "Notes and Queries." The volume is a very good one, and is usefully illustrated. The volume also contains a "Subject Index" for Volumes XXVI.-XL.

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The Second Part of Volume VIII. (Fifth Series) of the *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland* has reached us. It contains the following papers: (1) "Knockmany" (with two plates and twelve illustrations), by Mr. George Coffey. This paper deals with some very noteworthy remains of pre-historic date in County Tyrone. (2) "St. Mary's Cathedral, Limerick: its Plan and Growth" (Part II., with five illustrations), by Mr. T. J. Westropp. In this concluding portion of his paper, Mr. Westropp has given, as we ventured to express a hope that he would, a shaded and dated plan of this very interesting building. (3) "A Notice of some County Wexford and other Chalices" (one plate and one illustration), by the Rev. J. F. M. French. In this paper the writer describes and figures some interesting Irish chalices, mostly dating about the period of the Reformation—just before and after; but Mr. French seems scarcely to have studied the literature on the subject which has been published in England, notably so in the *Archæological Journal* and elsewhere, our own pages included. (4) "The Instruments of the Passion" (one plate and two illustrations), by Miss Margaret Stokes; (5) "Notes from the Diary of a Dublin Lady in the Reign of George II.," contributed by Mr. H. F. Berry; (6) "Site of Raymond's Fort, Dundunolf, Baginbun," by Mr. G. H. Orpen; (7) "Kill-Ma-Huddrick, near Clondalkin, co. Dublin," by Mr. E. R. M. Dix. In addition there are the usual shorter notes under the general heading of "Miscellanea."

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Volume XIII., Part III. for 1897, of the *Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall* has been issued. The chief contributions of antiquarian interest which it contains are the following: (1) "Notes on the Parliamentary History of Truro, 1295-1467," by Mr. P. Jennings; (2) The Supposed Priests' Hiding-Places at Golden, Probus" (illustrated), by Mr. H. M. Whitley; (3) "Letter of Elizabeth Trelawney [circa 1640]," contributed by the Right Hon. L. H. Courtney; (4) "The Adventures and Misfortunes of a Cornishman One Hundred Years Ago," contributed by Mr. F. J. Stephens; (5) "Cornubiana" (second part, with an illustration of the Cross at Helegan), by the Rev. S. Rundle.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

At the monthly meeting of the ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, on July 6, Mr. F. G. Hilton Price exhibited and described a fine example of a thirty-

hour alarum clock-watch, by Thomas Tompion, made about the year 1670. The silver case is beautiful and rich in design, and is considered by Mr. Charles Shapland as English, despite the six French marks that are on it, and the lilies. One of the marks is a spider, being an ancient mark of Alençon. But the weight and feel of the case and the leafy circles and roses, which are also on the brass-work under the dials, suggest its English origin. The movements are original in all parts (except the springs), and are remarkably well preserved.—Professor Bunnell Lewis read a paper on "Roman Antiquities in South Germany," in which he noticed the following remains: (1) A mosaic at Rottweil, in the kingdom of Würtemberg, where the principal figure is Orpheus. He is represented, as usual, seated, playing the lyre, and wearing the Phrygian cap; but the expression of his countenance is remarkable: he looks upwards to heaven, as if inspired by the Deity. (2) An inscription at Constance, which was formerly at Winterthur, in Switzerland. It belongs to the period of Diocletian, and, though only a fragment, is useful for deciphering inscriptions still more imperfect. The date is A.D. 294. (3) Badenweiler, in the grand duchy of Baden. The Roman baths here are the best preserved in Germany. They consist of two equal parts, each containing two large and some smaller apartments, and separated by a thick middle wall. It was formerly supposed that the division was made between the military and the civilians; but as no objects have been found belonging to the former class, it is now generally agreed that this division had reference to the two sexes. No halls are to be seen, as at Pompeii; on the other hand, enough remains of the foundations and walls to enable us to trace the ground plan distinctly. (4) The Roman boundary wall in Germany, which has been much discussed, is now being explored with great care, under the auspices of the Reichs-Limes Commission, by various local savants, who are producing a series of monographs upon the forts (*castella*). Many important discoveries have been made. One of the most interesting is a Mithras-relief at Osterburken, which ranks first of its class for size, for Mithraic legends, mysterious deities, and the union of Persian, Greek, and Chaldæan elements.

* * *

The SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE held its first "country meeting" at Raby Castle and Staindrop on July 4. The members assembled at Bishop Auckland in the morning, whence they drove in carriages through interesting country to Raby Castle, the chief seat of the Nevilles, and now the seat of Lord Barnard.

The Rev. J. F. Hodgson, standing in front of the high embattled wall of Clifford's Tower, first made a few descriptive historical comments on the ancient pile. He said that though the present was of a much later date than the original building, it had been a fortified dwelling-house from about 1130. Uchtred, son of Gospatric, a descendant of the old kings and earls of Northumberland, was the first lord of Raby, and his descendant, Robert Fitz-Maldred, founded the house of Neville by his marriage with Isabel, a descendant of the admiral

of the Norman conqueror's fleet, Gilbert de Neville. Geoffrey, the son of Robert and Isabel, took his mother's maiden name. From 1130 until the present day Raby Castle has only been in the occupation of two families—the Nevilles, who lost it to the Crown during a revolution in Queen Elizabeth's time, and the Vanes—the first of that line being Sir Henry Vane, cofferer to Charles, Prince of Wales. The curiously interesting and pleasing thing to observe now, said Mr. Hodgson, was that the present owner, Lord Barnard and his wife, represent these two families, Lord Barnard being the present head of the house of Vane, and his wife a Neville, and a lineal descendant of the victor of Neville's Cross battle outside of Durham city. The only alteration ever made to the main fabric was by the man who originally built it, but the octagon tower on the south side is quite modern, having been built in Duke Henry's time, on the site of an old tower which had been burnt down something like two hundred years ago, through, it was said, the insane dislike of the then Lady Barnard to her eldest son and heir at law. An attempt was made to tone the colour of this new part down, and amongst many experiments tried was the revolting one of splashing bullock's blood and soot over the whole face of the walls.

Mr. Hodgson proceeded to descant with singularly apt and familiar knowledge on the many points of historical and architectural interest in the castle, and on the peculiar characteristics of some of its owners and their wives. The interior of the castle was then inspected, the housekeeper accompanying the party. The lower hall has a carriage way running through it and passing out to the east front through the adjoining chapel tower. "It is surely," writes the Duchess of Cleveland, "a nefarious idea of Lord Darlington's to drive his coach and six right through the castle, destroying the barbacan, several fine windows, and the outer flight of steps that led to the Baron's hall. Yet I am bound to confess that this entrance—unique in England—is what most attracts visitors; and it is no doubt a novel and startling experience on a cold wet night to see the great gates fly open, and to drive into a hall blazing with light between two roaring fires."

The fourteenth century kitchen is thirty feet square, and is similar to that at Glastonbury and to the "Prior's kitchen" at Durham. There are three very large fireplaces in it, the smoke escaping from a louvre in the centre of the roof; an unbarked tree-trunk of large size is placed across each corner. The stairs that led up to the great hall remain in the south side.

Leland says "there is a tower in the castle having the mark of two capitale b's for Bertram Bulmer." According to Mr. Longstaffe, they also "occur on seals, and bordered the glass in a window above the Nevil tombs in Durham Cathedral. Glass and tracery alike disappeared when the windows were reduced to the Norman style a few years ago."

In the octagon room is Hiram Power's celebrated marble statue of the "Greek Slave," purchased in 1859. Amongst the pictures is a fine early drawing by Turner of the castle from the north pasture,

with the Raby hounds, of which the first Duke of Cleveland was master, in full cry in the foreground. There are some fine pieces of Oriental china and old Chelsea in the large drawing-room, and two porcelain pagodas 8 feet high. Amongst the old Sèvres "some of the jewelled pieces, especially a very large basin and ewer, are of quite exceptional value, and there are a few Capo di Monte pieces that belonged to Mrs. Siddons. In the large hall, which is 132 feet long by 60 feet wide, there is a large collection of family portraits, and also some interesting pieces of old Nankin and Delft ware. On the chimney-pieces are five large birds of white Dresden porcelain, said to have been stolen from the "Grüne Gewölbe" in 1848, and bought at Christie's by Henry Duke of Cleveland. On a table an old crimson velvet casket, mounted in gold, which holds Queen Elizabeth's looking-glass, and also an old brass candlestick, which is likewise said to have belonged to her, were pointed out.

On the landing of the principal stairs the four picture-board dummies described by Chancellor Ferguson, of Carlisle, in a paper read recently before the society, were observed. When the notes were prepared the two military figures *temp.* George II. were so black that the details of their uniform could scarcely be made out, but Lord Barnard has lately had all four cleaned.

In the chapel of the castle there is some ancient painted glass, portions of it of the twelfth or thirteenth century, others of Flemish manufacture, and some roundels said to be from Whitby Abbey. On January 13, 1411-12, a dispensation was granted to enable Alianor, daughter of Ralph, Earl of Westmerland, to marry Richard, Lord le Despencer, though related in the third degree, and license granted to Richard, Abbot of Jervaux, and others to marry them, and also John, Earl Marshal, and Catherine, another daughter of the same Earl, in the chapel of Raby Castle.

At Raby Castle Ambrose Barnes fell in company with that noted Quaker, William Penn, the lord proprietor of Pennsylvania, with whom he had some debate touching the universality and sufficiency of the light within, urging for proof the words from heaven to Paul; but Penn, growing weary, ended the dispute at once by replying, "Thou knowest, Ambrose, now that Paul is dead, he can neither tell thee nor me what his meaning was."

In 1645, during the Civil War, the castle was besieged for the first time in its history by the Parliament, and after holding out for about a month (until August 1) it was "yielded up, the officers to march away with arms, and the common soldiers with their arms upon their legs; they may put their hands into their pockets if they will. They left 300 good arms behind them: powder and ammunition, good store." It was again besieged, this time by the Royalists; as the Staindrop parish register informs us, "August 27th, 1648, William Jopling, a souldier slaine at the seidge of Raby Castle, was buried in this church. Many soldiers slaine before Raby Castle were buried in the parke and not registered."

Amongst the State Papers is the following curious

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letter from Dean Carleton to Jas. Williamson, esquire, relating to the castle:

"SIR,—I beleive you wonder that we have been so backward in our informacion what success the King's Commission hath mett with in this country, as to Sir Henry Vane's estate at Barnard Castle and Raby. The truth is the progress hath bene slow, and retarded by such measures as I cannot give you a full account of, unless I first begg leave to lay before you the Lord Bishop of Durham's carriage in the whole transaction of this businesse, *ab ovo usque ad malum* hitherto, which follows thus.

"1. The first publique act that he did for the country to take notice of, after he came down Bishop of Durham, was an usurpation upon his Majestie's rights, by seizing upon the forfeitures due upon the attainder of Sir Henry Vane, and not only receiveing of rents which were in arrear, but sueing the poore tenants, compelling them to answer upon oath what monie any man had remaining in his hands, and obtained a decree in his own Court to the great costs of the poore tenants, which sute being meereley vexatious (for the balif that collected those rents had, before the sute was commenced, given in upon oath to the Bishop what was due for every particular tenant and what was in arrear). This made such a noise among the common, especially the disaffected people, that the eccho reflected (though unjustly) from the person to the scandal of his holy and innocent function.

"2. Secondly, when he heard that some were comeing (by the King's authority) to sease upon that estate for his Royall heighnesse, the Bishop put souldiars into Raby Castle to keep it against the King and the Duke, having first sett ladders to the walls and gone over, broke open the gates, took away all the goods with eightene wild beasts out of the parke and a horse out of the stable, all this in open contempt of his Majesty's authority."

Amongst the items in Bishop Cosin's accounts are these:

"May 1666 *Extraordinaries* 22.... Given Mr Cox man of Raby that brought a present of rabbits and sparra grasse 2s. 6d."

"July 1666 27" Given to Mr Cox man Keeper of Raby parke that brought a side of venison 5s."

Later in the day the members assembled at Staindrop Church, which was also described by the Rev. J. F. Hodgson, who pointed out the chief objects of interest in it. Mr. Hodgson said that the church was originally a Saxon cruciform building, built by King Canute, and it has been uninterruptedly used as a place of worship since before the Norman Conquest. About the middle of the thirteenth century the church was enlarged. It contains some thirteenth-century effigies, and others are those of Ralph Neville, the first Earl of Westmerland, and his two wives in alabaster. This, which some sixty years ago was removed from the chancel to the west end of the south aisle, has now been railed round to prevent vandalism, of which the tomb and figures bear signs. This doughty scion of the Nevilles was a devoted supporter of Henry IV., and defeated the Percys at the battle of

Shrewsbury, where Hotspur's career was brought to a close. It was he again whom Shakespeare makes to wish before the battle of Agincourt:

"Oh, that we now had here
But one ten thousand of those men in England
That do no work to-day."

Other effigies there were, but none more interesting. Attention was drawn to an early sundial built into the chancel arch, the squint, and other objects of like antiquity.

The octagonal font is of local marble. On the east side of it is affixed a brass shield bearing "1 and 4 [*gu.*] a saltire [*av.*], a rose for difference, for Neville; 2 and 3 quarterly 1 and 4 [*gu.*] a fesse between six crosses crosslet, [*or*] a crescent on fesse for difference, for Beauchamp; 2 and 3 chequy for Warren." According to the Rev. J. F. Hodgson, this shield was once in one of the angles of a slab, on which is the matrix of a brass, now at the west end of the north aisle, but removed some time since from the Neville Chapel in the south aisle. In the bottom left-hand angle of this stone is another shield bearing quarterly "1 and 4 a cross saltire for Neville, a rose for difference, 2 and 3 a fesse between 6 crosses crosslet for Beauchamp, a crescent for difference, over all a label of three points for difference." This shield was restored to the slab some time ago by the Rev. J. T. Fowler, of Durham. A third shield exactly like the last is now in the museum of the society at the Black Gate, Newcastle. Leland says, "In the South Isle, as I hard, was buried the Grandfather and Granddam of *Rafe Raby* and they made a Cantuarie there. . . . Ther is a flat Tumbe also with a playunte Image of Brasse and a Scripture, wher is buried *Richard Sun* and *Heire to Edward Lord of Bergevenny*, this Edward was the fift Sun of *Daraby*. *Johanna Bewfort* was his mother."

In Hutchinson's time (*Durham*, iii. 317) much of the brasswork had gone from the tombstone, but two of the escutcheons remained. Near to this grave is a large slab of Frosterley marble.

Leland says that "Stanthorpe a Smaul Market Toun is about a Mile from Raby. Here is a Collegiate Chirch, having now a body and 2 Isles. . . . *Rafe Neville* the first Erl of Westmerland of that Name is buried yn a right stately Tumbe of Alabaster yn the Quire of *Stanthorpe* College, and *Margarete* his first wife on the lift Hond of hym; and on the right Hond lyth the Image of *Johan* his 2 Wife, but she is buried at *Lincoln* by her mother *Catarine Swinesford* Duchess of *Lancaster*. This *Johan* erectid the very House self of the College of *Stanthorpe*, it is set on the North side of the Collegiate Chirch is strongly buidid al of Stone."

In Mr. Hutchinson's time the large alabaster monument and also the wooden one were in the chancel, the former nearest to the altar. This is the finest monument in the counties of Durham or Northumberland.

The pre-Reformation chancel screen of simple design is in its original place. A large oak chest almost covered with bands of iron stands against the wall at the west end of the north aisle.

The ancient painted glass, with the exception of

some fragments including the arms of Greystock, Percy, and Clifford, now in the east window, has been destroyed.

The college of Staindrop was "founded in 1412 by Ralph earl of Westmerland and marshal of England, and Joan his illustrious consort to support a chaplain who was to be called master or warden, 8 chaplains, 4 secular clerks, 6 esquires, 6 valets, and six poor persons. There is very little known about this foundation, which did not survive the destruction of the monasteries. On Jan. 5, 1537-8, Edmund Nattrace, S.T.P. warden, and his brethren, made a grant of 4d. a day to Roger Gower for his life. An oval seal is attached, and there is probably no other impression of it in existence. This seal represents the Virgin and Child sitting in a tabernacle, an old man is on his knees before them . . . below the tabernacle are the arms of Neville supported by two greyhounds." The skeleton of a greyhound was found at the feet of a Neville's bones at Staindrop. The *Clavis Ecclesiastica* of Bishop Barnes gives: "Diocesse of Dunelm.—Stainedroppe Colledge—Magistratus Collegii lxxxj. Six presbiteri. Six chorawles. Octo choristæ. Summa redditus annualis cccvijl. [307l.]. erle of Westmerlands patronaige, but now dissolved and in the Quene's hands."

On March 6, 1312-13, Archbishop Bowet gave leave to Ralph, Earl of Westmerland, to appropriate the living of "Lethim" (i.e., Kirkleatham, in Yorkshire), of which he was patron, to his college of Staindrop. By his will, Thomas Witham, of Cornburgh, senior, gave "to the fabric of the church of Staindrop, for forgotten tenths, vis. viiij. and xxl. for the souls of Ralph 1st earl of Westmerland & Johanna his wife." By her will of May 10, 1440, Johanna, Countess of Westmerland, left to the college of Staindrop as a mortuary her best palfrey. On May 23, 1480, William Lambert, vicar of Gainford and master of the college of Staindrop, left to the college one great "Portiforium" called "j coucher," and one vestment "de blodio worsset" with flowers, for the altar in the parish church of Staindrop called "lorde's alter"; "to the chaplain of the said college at my funeral and mass 3s. 4d., to 2 deacons ijs., and to the others 12d., and to 2 chints and the others viijd., to the vicar xxd., and to the parish clerk xijd., to the gilds of the Holy Trinity and St. Mary in the parish church of Staindrop xijjs. ivd. . . . cs. to distribute among the poor of Staindrop at the discretion of Thomas Hedon."

Sir William Bulmer the elder, knight, by his will of October 6, 1531, left "to the College of Staindrop & the priests there xs. for the soules of my father and mother and for my wyfs Saull, & for all the Saulls I am bound to pray for."

At a synod held in the Galilee, at Durham, on October 4, 1507, amongst those present were the Master of the College of Staindrop and the Vicar of the same. Amongst the sums due to the Bishop of Durham *sede plena* and to the Chapter of Durham *sede vacante* was "de Magistro colegii de Standrop xxs."

On October 13, 1567, Christopher Todd by his will directed his body to be buried within the church of St. Gregory at the Trinity altar of "the sayd church of Stayndropp."

According to the "Inventorie of the 16 August, 6 Edward VI.," there were at "Staindrope one chalice, weying viij ounces, thre bells in the stepell, and a sance bell and one hand bell."

There is a curious story of Humphrey Keene, who in 1635 cast the church bells. It appears he ran short of metal, and entered the house of Cuthbert Cartington, of Durham, whose wife, Cecilia, deposed that she knew the said Keene, "who about 4 yeares agoe did cast bells att Durham and amongst the rest two bells for the church of Staindropp," and took away certain articles weighing about two hundredweight, including a brass pot, a brazen mortar, two great chargers, etc., and promised to "pay her in money soe much as the same was." Keene had to have £25 from Toby Ewbank for casting the bells. The bailiff of the Dean and Chapter of Durham "did distryne certayne bell metall and worke geare then remayneinge in a chist in the guest hall att Durham."

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The annual meeting of the WILTSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY was held at Swindon on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, July 5, 6 and 7. The general meeting was held on the evening of July 5, Mr. C. H. Talbot, the president, being in the chair. After the annual dinner had taken place, the report for the past year was read by Mr. H. S. Medlicott, hon. sec. This stated that the society has at present 354 subscribing members—a decrease of three on last year—and that considerable progress had been made towards the production of a second part of the illustrated catalogue of the antiquities in the society's museum, the first part, comprising the Stourhead collection, having already been published. Considerable additions have been made to the library during the year by the gift of a large number of MSS. by Mr. John Mullings, and the catalogue of the collections of drawings and prints will soon be ready for issue. The work of compiling a catalogue of the portraits existing in the county has been started, some 800 of the forms having been issued to picture-owners and others, a certain proportion of which have already been returned filled up. The report having been carried and the officers re-elected, Mr. A. Cole read a paper on "The Registers of Swindon." This concluded the evening's proceedings.

On Wednesday, July 6, the members left by train for Uffington, where they were met by the carriages, in which they proceeded to Uffington Church, Mr. Doran Webb, F.S.A., acting as guide throughout the day. This church is a very remarkable thirteenth-century building, with many curious and unusual features about it, and except that the lancet-windows of the nave have lost their tops, owing to the ruined condition in which the nave remained for some time, the original work has been singularly little altered or spoiled. The octagonal tower, the two piscinæ, one on each side of the sedilia, the transept chapels, the south transept porch and door, and the numerous consecration crosses on the outside, as well as the fine old iron-work of the south doors, were all commented on and admired.—The next stop was Woolstone

Church, where the principal object of interest is the leaden font, apparently of the fourteenth century. From this point the members walked up the steep sides of the downs to the White Horse and the camp above, and as the day was a perfect one, the view from the top was very fine. Proceeding thence along the ancient ridgeway, the chambered tumulus known as Weyland Smith's Cave was visited. There are many of this class of chambered barrow in Brittany and the Channel Islands, but very few in the South of England. From this point the breaks took the party past Ashdown Park, with its multitudes of sarsen stones, still lying in sites half buried in the ground, to Lambourn. Here, after lunch, the fine church and the newly-restored fifteenth-century cross, with part of its ancient head embedded in the new work, were inspected. The church has a nave, with arcades and clerestory of twelfth-century work; a fine central tower, and a number of brasses and other objects of interest.—Leaving Lambourn, the carriages drove back past Ashdown, and entering Wiltshire (the places hitherto seen are in Berkshire), set down the members at Bishopstone Church. Here there is a fine Norman doorway, built into the north wall of the Perpendicular chancel, a fragment of a Norman font, embedded in a wooden one made to match it, and a few pieces of stained glass in one of the windows.—Little Hinton Church, in the adjoining parish, has Norman arcades of two types, and a font that was originally a very remarkable specimen of Norman work. Unhappily, however, some years ago it was ruthlessly re-cut, and one cannot be at all sure that either the knot-work on the lower part of the bowl, or the arcading at the top, represents the original form or appearance of sculpture.—A short halt at Wanborough Church, remarkable for its western tower and small central spirelet, completed this day's excursion.—At the evening meeting papers by Mr. A. D. Passmore on "A Roman Building lately discovered at Swindon," and by Mr. A. S. Maskelyne on "Cricklade" were read, and the attention of members was drawn to the remarkable collection of antiquities, etc., admirably arranged round the large room in which the meeting was held by Mr. A. D. Passmore. The objects were almost entirely of local origin, and have been collected by their owner during the last four or five years. They include a large number of celts, arrow-heads, and scrapers, nearly all of flint, but in the case of one or two celts of a hard green stone foreign to the county.

Thursday, July 7, was devoted to the inspection of a number of churches and houses in the north-eastern corner of the county, the boundary only being passed at Coleshill, which lies in Berkshire.—Stanton Fitzwarren Church was the first to be visited. The highly ornate Norman font, with figures of the Virtues trampling on the Vices, is well known for its being figured in Paley's "Fonts," but the very interesting early features of the building itself do not seem to have attracted notice hitherto. Before the quite recent addition at the west end the proportions of the aisleless nave with its high narrow north and south doorways, and its small original window high up in the wall, were singularly

Saxon in appearance.—Hannington Church, which came next, is less interesting, though it has certain points about it which are difficult to explain. Here special notice was drawn to an effigy now lying exposed in the churchyard, and the Vicar promised that it should be taken into the church for better preservation.—Castle Eaton Church, lying some four miles to the north, and close to the Thames, has several interesting features, notably what seems to have been a bone-hole, the windows of which remain, but the chamber itself has been filled up. There are also curious rough wooden posts instead of pillars in the fifteenth-century north aisle, a sanctus cot of the type of Leigh Delamere and Acton Turville, and the remains of some wall-painting where the altar at the end of the north aisle stood.—After lunch Highworth Church was visited—a large much restored building, chiefly fifteenth century, with twelfth and thirteenth century work in parts. The most interesting thing, however, is the magnificent silver gilt pre-reformation chalice bearing the date letter for 1534. Wiltshire is fortunate in possessing two—Wylve and Highworth—of the four or five known chalices of this type and date, both of them still in use in the churches to which they belong.—Coleshill, the residence of the Hon. Duncombe Bouverie, which was the next item on the programme, is a wholly unaltered Inigo Jones house, with a magnificent hall and staircase of the usual carved and painted deal, characteristic of the period—a fine example of the style.—Leaving Coleshill, which is just over the Berkshire border, and returning once more to Wilts, Warneford Place, the seat of one of the oldest Wiltshire families, with its picturesque grounds, was reached. The house itself shows but few evidences of an antiquity greater than Jacobean times, and is quaint rather than interesting, the greater part of the existing building being apparently of eighteenth-century date.—A few miles drive from this point brought the party back to Swindon, from which point they dispersed, after a very pleasant two days' meeting.—Throughout the second day's excursion, Mr. C. E. Ponting, F.S.A., who has so often laid the society under a like obligation before, acted as an architectural guide to the members.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

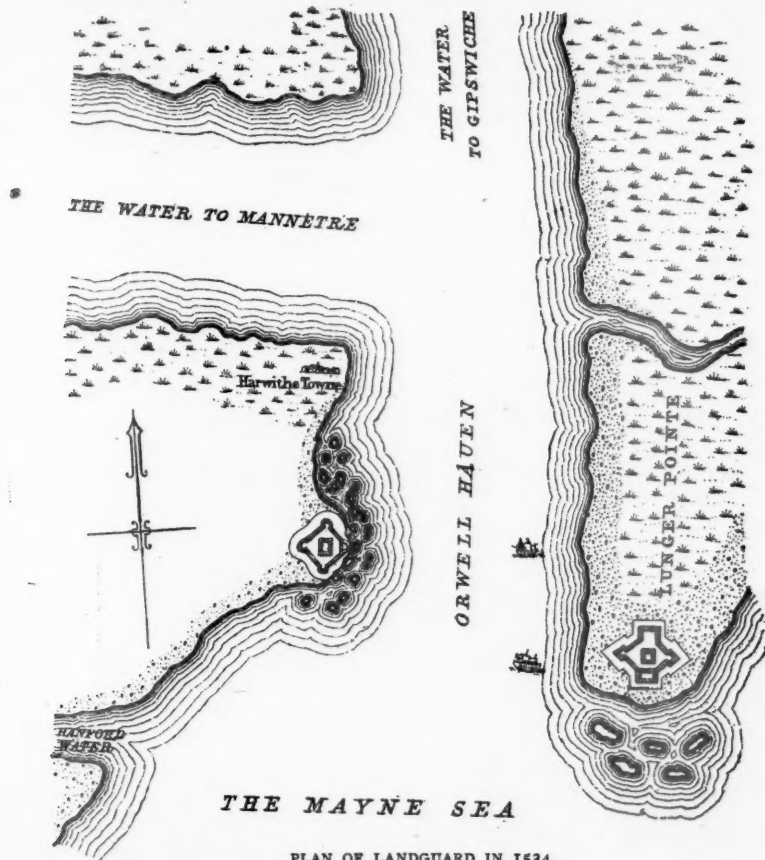
THE HISTORY OF LANDGUARD FORT IN SUFFOLK.
By Major J. H. Leslie. Published with the sanction of the Secretary of State for War. Cloth, 4to., pp. 141. London: Eyre and Spottiswoode. Price 12s.

A good many people will probably ask where Landguard Fort is. It will scarcely help them to discover its exact position if they are told that it is described in some documents as being in Suffolk

and in others as in Essex. Its position is more exactly identified when it is explained that Landguard Fort guards the port of Harwich, and that, being on the opposite side of the water, it is geographically in Suffolk, although from its connection with Harwich it is very frequently (but quite erroneously) described in legal papers as in Essex. Major Leslie seems fully conscious of the obscurity Landguard Fort, and he begins the

Shoeburyness, then under orders to remove to Landguard Fort in the October of that year. The result has been the production of a very thorough and careful piece of historical topography, showing as it incidentally does, how very much there is of really stirring history to be told (and, it may be said, rediscovered), relating to many forgotten and outlying corners of the country.

Landguard Fort, as a fort, dates from the reign



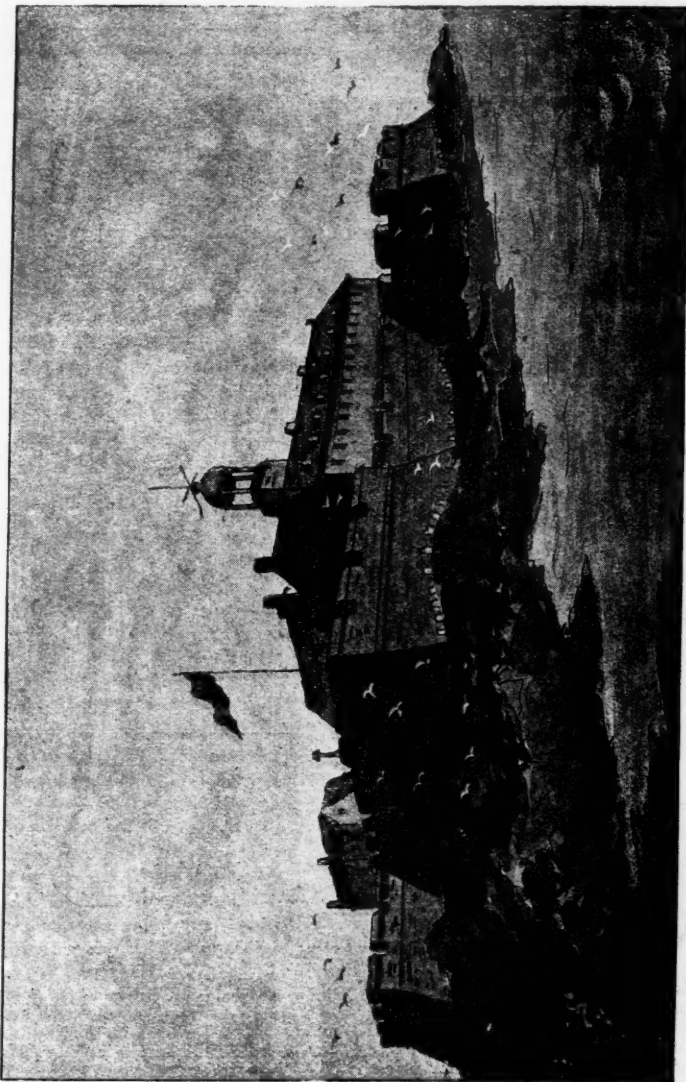
PLAN OF LANDGUARD IN 1534.

preface to this excellent piece of topographical history by observing that: "Very few people, probably, except soldiers who have had the good fortune, or the misfortune, to be quartered at Landguard Fort, have ever heard of the place; still fewer know where it is, and scarcely anyone is aware that it possesses a history." Like some other excellent archæological work, Major Leslie's seems to have received its inception from an accident, in his appointment in 1896 to the command of a company of Garrison Artillery at

of Charles I., but there is ample evidence to show that there was some sort of fortification there long before 1627-28, when the fort as such was first completed. Indeed, it is very probable, we think, that some sort of earthwork existed at the spot even long before the earlier fortification, which Major Leslie has traced back to the reign of Henry VIII. It was during the seventeenth century that Landguard Fort played its most important part, when England was at war with the Dutch. In 1667 the Dutch made a determined attack on it.

A thousand men were landed by one o'clock on July 2, and their number was, later in the day, increased to two or three thousand with "a very great stand of pikes." Detailed accounts of the landing, the assault on the fort, and the subsequent

of the day rested, as he points out, with Captain Nathaniel Darell, the Governor of the Fort, and an interesting relic of the repulse of the Dutch is still preserved in the family of his descendant, Mr. J. Darell-Blount, in a Dutch scaling-ladder.



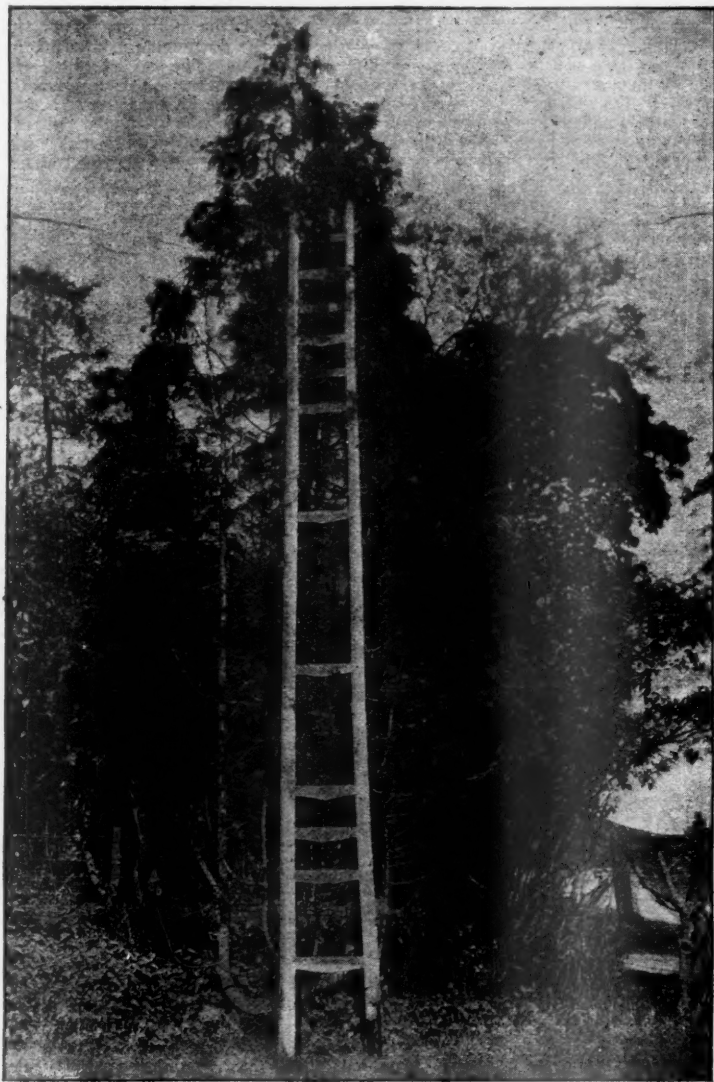
THE FORT OF 1716.

retreat of the Dutch, are given by contemporary witnesses, who are quoted by Major Leslie in detail. We are sorry that we have not space to cite their description of the fight, and must refer our readers to Major Leslie's book. The honours

Speaking of this attack by the Dutch on Landguard, Major Leslie observes that it is an event "which is, I regret to say, almost forgotten by most of us to-day. More than 230 years have elapsed, yet nothing has ever been done to commemorate

the victory won on that July 2, 1667. Surely some part of the existing fort might be called after Darell, so that the name, at least, of a fine soldier shall not be entirely lost to recollection. A

which, coming as it did at a very critical period of the history of our country, was of more far-reaching effect than we are now probably able to realize." This is, we venture to say, a very proper sugges-



DUTCH SCALING-LADDER CAPTURED AT LANDGUARD. JULY 2, 1667.

'Darell' Battery, with a suitable inscription on one of the fort bastions, would be a fitting tribute to the memory of a distinguished and brave man, as also a simple manner of recording the victory

tion, and we trust that Major Leslie's book, which is sure to attract attention, may be the means of bringing about something of the kind.

Although further attacks on Landguard Fort by

the Dutch were expected, none took place, and at the end of the month the treaty of peace between England and Holland was signed at Breda.

In 1768 orders were given by the council to the officers of the Ordnance to prepare and lay before Parliament an estimate for "enlarging the fortifications at Landguard Fort and fortifying Harwich," and in the following year an estimate amounting to over £10,000 was presented to Parliament, but nothing was done in the way of building for the next few years. In the estimates for 1717 a sum of about £3,000 was included for the erection of a new fort, which was at once begun, when the fort of 1625 disappeared. The site chosen was not exactly identical with that of the old fort, being rather closer to the shore. The new fort was what is called in technical language "a closed lunette" (with a bastion at each angle), being a fortified work of more than four sides, with parapet and ditch all round. The fort and buildings seem to have remained very much the same till 1854, when some changes were introduced. In 1871 the fort was dismantled and rebuilt more in accordance with the needs of modern warfare, owing to the war between France and Prussia. These alterations and bringing of materials for the erection of the new buildings led to an absurd encounter between the lord of the manor and the Crown, which gave birth to a very clever and amusing *jeu d'esprit* in the *Ipswich Journal* of December 5, 1874, which is generally ascribed to the pen of the late Colonel Henry Jervis-White-Jervis, R.A., who was at the time M.P. for Harwich. Major Leslie has printed it *in extenso*. This brings us to the modern fort which was completed in 1875, and concerning which Major Leslie has to maintain silence, being precluded by the Officials' Secrets Act of 1889 from giving any detailed description of it. Our very brief summary of the fortunes of Landguard Fort is but a bare outline of the very thorough and scholarly account which Major Leslie has given of it in the book under notice. We have said nothing as to the Governors and Lieutenant-Governors, of each of whom a short memoir is given, accompanied in most cases by excellent portraits. Some of these have been copied from published prints, and others taken from unpublished miniatures, etc., preserved in the different families.

The book is almost lavishly supplied with pictures and plans, and the author must, we suspect, have spent no little time and trouble in hunting many of them up. He has produced a really admirable book, for which the gratitude of all antiquaries is due. Landguard Fort has been rescued from the undue oblivion which enveloped it, and a very attractive and interesting volume has been placed in the reader's hands. For precision, thoroughness, and painstaking care, this volume should take high rank amid current topographical works. We need hardly add that it is well printed, and is nicely got up. The numerous illustrations we have already commended.

Several reviews are again, unfortunately, held over for lack of space.

[We have received a long letter from a resident at Northampton, signed "K.," complaining that in

the review of *The Records of the Borough of Northampton* we have misunderstood Dr. Cox's reference in the second volume, and have done Mr. Markham an injustice in saying that he has not given an account of the documents printed in the first volume of the work. We presume that we may take it on the authority of our correspondent (1) that the documents printed in the first volume are not the office copies obtained in 1831, as Dr. Cox's remarks led us to suppose; (2) that we should have said that Mr. Markham had not accurately described the documents, as certain very brief notes are appended to each. Our critic, however, has here misunderstood us. To take an example at random, there is on pages 64 and 65 a modern English version of the "Letters Patent of 3rd Edward III." This Mr. Markham heads with the word "Translation," and at the end says: "These letters patent are not with the muniments of the borough. The preceding transcript (*sic*) has been made from the copy now in the Public Record Office, where it is referred to as: *Originalia of 3rd Edward III. in the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office.*" Are we to understand that this modern English version of these Letters Patent is at the Record Office, whence the "transcript" has been derived, or what? As other of the documents are printed in abbreviated Latin, why without a word of explanation is this one, for example, given in modern English? It is this sort of thing that we complain of. It is, however, only a minor fault compared with the mistakes in most of the printed documents themselves, which the "Glossary" at the end forbids our entertaining the charitable thought were only due to hurry or carelessness.

Mr. Markham has done good service in other branches of archaeology, and we are very sorry to pass an adverse verdict on his work in this instance, but we cannot in honest fairness do otherwise. There is a common idea prevailing with the public that anyone well versed in one branch of archaeology knows everything about archaeology in general, and is equal to undertaking any sort of antiquarian work on the spot. Every antiquary experiences this repeatedly, but no true student of antiquities ought to yield to it for a moment. If he does, he may be pretty sure to make a mess of the matter. This, we fear, is the explanation in the present instance. Ancient documents, including municipal documents and manuscripts, can only be properly dealt with by a person having a special knowledge of the subject.]

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.